

MAJOR GAINS AND LOSSES 1986-87 TO 1991-92



CALIFORNIA
POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION
COMMISSION

Summary

This is the third in a series of reports issued periodically by the Commission that describe trends in student majors at California's colleges and universities, based on the number of degrees awarded in various academic categories. This present document reviews trends over the six years between 1986-87 and 1991-92 at the California State University and the University of California. Following a brief introduction that describes the origins and scope of the report, it summarizes changes in the number of degrees awarded in 28 disciplinary categories by the State University (pages 3-18) and in 27 categories by the University (page 19-40). It identifies these shifts in student fields of interest across several dimensions -- including level of study, gender, racial/ethnic group, and resident/nonresident status. Its text is supplemented by displays that provide graphic illustrations of these changes in student degree patterns over the six-year period. The appendix on pages 41-87 contains these illustrations for each of the two universities by disciplinary category, level of study, and racial/ethnic group or non-resident alien status.

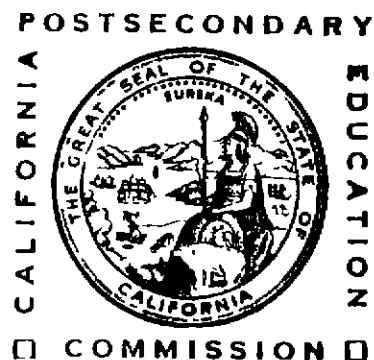
One of the notable trends evident from the report -- and a reversal of the trend obvious during the mid 1980s -- is that students in both universities are increasingly graduating in humanities and social science-based disciplines and decreasingly in technology- and science-based fields.

The Educational Policy and Programs Committee of the Commission discussed this report at its meeting on June 28, 1993. Additional copies of the document may be obtained from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Information about the availability of more detailed data on the topic -- for example, comparing campuses within each of the two universities -- may be obtained from the Information Systems Division of the Commission at the same address.

MAJOR GAINS AND LOSSES, 1986-87 TO 1991-92

*A Report on Shifts in the Popularity of Various
Academic Disciplines as Fields of Study
at California's Public Universities*

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
1303 J Street ♦ Suite 500 ♦ Sacramento, California 95814-2938





COMMISSION REPORT 93-13
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Introduction

IN 1983 and again in 1987, the Commission published reports on trends in student majors at California's colleges and universities based on the number of degrees awarded in various academic subjects

- ♦ The June 1983 report, *Major Gains and Losses: Recent Shifts in Popularity of Academic Disciplines as Fields of Concentration*, covered changes between 1976-77 and 1980-81 in the number and percentage of bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees conferred by California's public and independent institutions in 24 major fields of study
- ♦ The June 1987 report, *Major Gains and Losses, Part Two: A Staff Report on Shifts Since 1976 in the Popularity of Various Academic Disciplines as Fields of Study at California's Public Universities*, updated those data through 1985-86 on the California State University and the University of California but not on independent colleges or universities because of a lack of data on some of them from year to year

This present document reviews trends over the six years between 1986-87 and 1991-92 at the State University and the University -- but, again, not at California's independent colleges and universities

Differences between the 1987 report and this one

This report differs from the 1987 update in two noteworthy ways

- ♦ It provides separate information for the California State University and the University of California, whereas the 1987 report presented combined data for both systems, and
- ♦ Its classification of disciplines has been revised and expanded

The reason for including separate information on the State University and the University is that data now available to the Commission on each system are considerably more complete, accurate, and detailed than before. The second change results from a change in the classification of academic programs used by the federal government. The Commission's 1987 report was based on the 50-category Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) in postsecondary institutions that the National Center for Education Statistics in the U. S. Department of Education had used since 1979. In 1990, the Center expanded that classification to 53 discipline categories and revised a number of listings within these categories. Of the new 53 categories, 28 apply to the California State University and 27 apply to the University of California. That change resulted in a downward adjustment of the number of degrees awarded in two categories -- (1) English Language and Literature/Letters and (2) Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies -- and an upward adjustment in three

others -- (1) Area, Ethnic, and Cultural Studies, (2) Foreign Languages and Literature, and (3) Liberal Arts and Sciences and General Studies and Humanities. While those changes did not affect figures in the 1987 report or those in this present document on the total number of degrees awarded in any one year, caution is advised in making specific disciplinary comparisons between the two reports.

**Scope
and organization
of the report**

This report provides detailed trend data on degrees awarded by California's two public universities to men and women, to the several major racial/ethnic groups, and to non-resident students. It is organized in two major sections and an appendix.

- ♦ Chapter One focuses on the California State University and the degrees its 20 campuses granted in 28 general disciplinary areas over the last six years.
- ♦ Chapter Two turns to the University of California and the degrees its nine campuses awarded in 27 general areas over the same period.
- ♦ The appendix consists of graphic displays that depict gains and losses at the State University and then the University for each discipline at each level of study for each racial/ethnic group and for non-resident students which forms the basis for the narrative in the two earlier sections.

**Availability
of more detailed
data**

The primary source of information used throughout this report is a series of detailed statistical tables developed by the Commission from data submitted by the State University and the University as part of an information collection and reporting system coordinated by the National Center for Education Statistics. The tables enumerate degrees that the two systems have awarded annually by campus, discipline, level of study, and student gender, ethnicity, and resident status. The most recent year for which these data are available is the 1991-92 academic year, but the Commission's computerized files contain data back to 1976-77.

A summary report such as this, based on hundreds of pages of such quantitative information, can call attention to only some of the broader trends and developments they reflect. It can suggest the kinds of careers to which students aspire, the knowledge and skills most in demand, the varieties of specialized training that colleges and universities are being urged to provide, and thus even the values and goals of society as a whole -- but it cannot present all the detailed information available to the Commission on a campus-by-campus basis that is invaluable for programmatic and faculty-resource planning, review, and decision making. With that information, it is possible to compare enrollment patterns among campuses in relation to their size and location as well as analyze shifts in the degrees they confer by student age, gender, ethnicity, and resident status. For that reason, the Commission makes such statistical information available at cost to interested individuals. Questions about the availability and cost of these data may be addressed to the Information Systems Division, California Postsecondary Education Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938.

1

The California State University

THE California State University awarded nearly 290,000 bachelor's degrees and over 58,000 master's degrees over the six-year period from 1986-87 to 1991-92. During that time, the number of bachelor's degrees it granted grew 21.4 percent -- from 44,335 in 1986-87 to 53,665 in 1991-92 -- and the number of master's degrees it awarded rose 32.0 percent -- from 8,510 to 11,229 -- for an overall increase in degrees of 22.8 percent. During the six years, the State University's twentieth campus -- San Marcos -- began awarding degrees, and in 1991-92, it accounted for 81 of the 53,665 baccalaureates.

Trends among the disciples

Bachelor's Degrees At the baccalaureate level, business management and administrative services continued to dominate all 28 disciplinary categories as the most popular -- accounting for 24.6 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded in 1991-92. But the 13,197 baccalaureates awarded in this field that year was only a 10.4 percent increase over the 11,955 awarded in 1986-87, and less than the 21.4 percent increase in baccalaureates overall. As a result, the field suffered a loss in its popularity over the six years. Display 1 on page 10 shows these changes graphically along with those for all 27 other disciplinary categories at the State University. It illustrates the changing nature of undergraduate student interests in two ways. In the top chart, it shows the number of bachelor's degrees -- from highest to lowest -- that the State University awarded in each of those categories in 1991-92 and the change in that number since 1986-87. The bottom chart shows the percentage point change -- again, from highest to lowest -- in the popularity of these disciplinary areas, along with their proportion of all baccalaureates awarded. As can be seen from the lower chart, business management and administrative services declined in popularity more than any of the 28 fields, despite its continued overall popularity.

The two next most popular fields -- (1) social sciences and history, and (2) liberal arts and sciences and general studies and humanities -- accounted for 5,162 and 5,072 bachelor's degrees, respectively, in 1991-92. In contrast to business, however, both of these areas increased in popularity as well as number. For example, the increase of 2,244 bachelor's degrees since 1986-87 in the second of these fields -- the general humanities -- was the largest percentage point increase in popularity of any field, while the increase of 1,804 degrees in social sciences and history was the second largest.

Indeed, the bottom chart of Display 1 shows a shift in student interest away not only from business administration but also from such technology-based disciplines as engineering, computer sciences, communications, health sciences, physical sci-

ences, mathematics, agricultural sciences, recreation and leisure studies, biological and life sciences, and home economics. It also shows a shift of student interest toward nine areas besides the humanities and social sciences: psychology, English literature and letters, education, protective services, performing arts, conservation and natural resources, foreign language and literature, philosophy and religion, and public administration. Among all areas, only three -- architecture, ethnic and cultural studies, and multi/interdisciplinary studies -- saw no change in popularity during this period.

In other words, the data in Display 1 indicate a reversal of the trend evident during the decade of 1976-77 through 1985-86 toward computer science, engineering, and business administration at the expense of the humanities and social sciences.

Master's Degrees Display 2 on page 11 shows that education with 3,229 master's degrees, business management with 1,777, and public administration with 1,034 degrees, were the three disciplines in which the State University awarded the most graduate degrees in 1991-92. The trend between 1986-87 and 1991-92 in the popularity of master's degree programs is similar to that at the bachelor's level with two exceptions: (1) Engineering and its related technologies joined English literature and letters, library science, social sciences and history, liberal arts and humanities, and public administration in increasing its popularity, while (2) protective services and the visual and performing arts declined in popularity along with the biological and life sciences, physical sciences, and health sciences.

Degrees awarded to men and women

The number and proportion of degrees awarded to women at the State University increased significantly at both the bachelor's and master's level between 1986-87 and 1991-92 (Display 3, page 12). Their baccalaureates increased from 23,446 (52.9 percent) to 29,997 (55.9 percent), while their master's degrees grew from 4,830 (56.8 percent) to 6,655 (59.3 percent).

In contrast, although the number of degrees awarded to men at both levels also increased, the proportion of their degrees dropped at both levels. The number of their bachelor's degrees increased from 20,889 to 23,668, but the proportion of these degrees dropped from 47.1 percent to 44.1 percent. Their master's degrees increased from 3,680 to 4,574, but their proportion declined from 43.2 percent to 40.7 percent.

Disciplinary Preferences of Men At the bachelor's level, business administration, engineering, social sciences and history, and communications were the four most popular fields of study for men (Display 4, page 13). These four fields accounted for 56.4 percent of all bachelor's degrees that the State University awarded to men in 1991-92. The greatest gains in proportional share of bachelor's degrees awarded to men were in social sciences and history, liberal arts and humanities, and English literature and letters, while the greatest losses occurred in engineering, computer sciences, and physical sciences.

At the master's level, business administration with 1,050 degrees, education with 796, and engineering and related technologies with 668 led all other disciplines. Interestingly, expansion occurred in engineering and related technologies and in computer sciences, while proportional declines occurred in psychology, visual and performing arts, biological and life sciences, and education -- a high interest degree area (Display 5, page 14)

Disciplinary Preferences of Women For women at the baccalaureate level, business administration, liberal arts and humanities, psychology, and social sciences and history appear to be the most popular fields of study. Bachelor's degrees awarded to women in these four disciplines represented 53.2 percent of all degrees awarded to women at this level in 1991-92. Representation of women at the baccalaureate level increased in psychology as well as in the fields of increased interest to men -- social sciences and history, liberal arts and humanities, and English literature and letters. It decreased most sharply in business administration, health sciences, and computer sciences (Display 6, page 15)

At the master's level, education with 2,433 degrees far outdistanced the next two most popular disciplines among women -- business administration with 727, and public administration with 723. Women's representation increased in English literature and letters and decreased in health sciences, visual and performing arts, and psychology (Display 7, page 16)

**Degrees awarded
to racial/ethnic
groups and
non-resident
aliens**

At the undergraduate level, during 1991-92 White students received 63.0 percent of all bachelor's degrees that the State University awarded, while Asians received 10.4 percent, Latinos 9.3 percent, Blacks 3.6 percent, Filipinos 2.3 percent, and Native Americans 0.8 percent (Display 8, page 17). In addition, 5.3 percent of baccalaureate recipients were students whose ethnicity was unknown, 3.4 percent were non-resident aliens not categorized by racial/ethnic group, and 1.9 percent were members of other racial/ethnic groups. Native Americans and Whites were the only racial/ethnic groups that decreased in overall representation -- Native Americans from 1.1 percent in 1986-87 to 0.8 percent in 1991-92, and Whites from 67.8 percent to 63.0 percent.

At the graduate level, in 1991-92 Whites earned 63.1 percent of the State University's master's degrees. Non-resident aliens earned the second largest proportion -- 9.9 percent, while students of unknown racial/ethnic backgrounds earned the third largest -- 7.6 percent (Display 9, page 18). As at the baccalaureate level, Asians with 6.7 percent of the master's degrees slightly outnumber Latinos with 5.9 percent, followed by Blacks with 3.7 percent, other racial/ethnic groups with 1.5 percent, Native Americans with 0.8 percent, and -- in last place -- Filipinos with 0.7 percent. Non-resident aliens and Latinos experienced the most rapid gains in representation -- increasing from 7.8 and 4.7 percent, respectively, in 1986-87 to 9.9 and 5.9 percent in 1991-92 -- while Whites experienced the most dramatic drop -- from 66.5 percent to 63.1 percent.

Asian Graduates At the bachelor's degree level, 57.0 percent of the State University's Asian graduates in 1991-92 received their baccalaureates in two fields of study -- business administration and engineering (Display 23, page 43). Business administration increased its popularity among Asian undergraduates by 7.0 percentage points over the six-year period, but the popularity of engineering and computer sciences among Asians diminished dramatically -- dropping 5.7 and 5.9 percentage points, respectively.

At the master's degree level, 69.4 percent of Asian degree recipients in 1991-92 earned their degrees in three fields -- engineering and related technologies, education, and computer sciences. However, interest in computer sciences and education had declined over the six-year period, while English literature and letters and public administration joined engineering and its related technologies as increasingly popular fields (Display 24, page 44).

Black Graduates At the undergraduate level, Black students received the largest number of their bachelor's degrees in business administration, social sciences and history, psychology, and communications. These four disciplinary areas accounted for 49.9 percent of their baccalaureates. Psychology and social sciences and history were the disciplines increasing the most in proportional representation, while business administration and health sciences decreased dramatically in popularity (Display 25, page 45).

At the master's degree level, education and public administration accounted for 64.1 percent of Black students' graduate degrees. These two disciplines also experienced the largest numerical increases in master's degrees awarded to Black students, but public administration gained in popularity while education lost ground (Display 26, page 46).

Filipino Graduates At the baccalaureate level, 53.5 percent of the State University's Filipino graduates earned their degrees in three fields -- business administration, engineering and related technologies, and health sciences. Business administration continued to hold Filipino students' interest -- gaining 6.3 percentage points in popularity over the six years. Psychology and liberal arts attracted increased attention -- nearly doubling their representation during that period. Conversely, engineering and related technologies, biological and life sciences, and health sciences declined in popularity (Display 27, page 47).

At the master's level, education was the single most popular discipline among Filipino students, with public administration, health sciences, and business administration competing for second place. These four disciplines accounted for 81.7 percent of all master's degrees awarded to Filipino students in 1991-92. As is the case at the bachelor's level for this group, the health sciences and engineering and related technologies seem to be losing ground as preferred fields of study, while education and business administration continued to experience dramatic increases (Display 28, page 48).

Latino Graduates At the bachelor's degree level, business administration is the discipline of choice for the State University's Latino students. Liberal arts and humanities, and social sciences and history, constitute the second and third most popular disciplines for Latino students who obtain bachelor's degrees at the State University. Combined with psychology, these four fields account for 50.8 percent of all baccalaureate degrees awarded to Latino students in 1991-92 at the State University. However, proportional representation in business administration and in computer and information sciences is down from six years ago. The disciplines which experienced the greatest increase in proportion of bachelor's degrees awarded were liberal arts and humanities and psychology (Display 29, page 49)

At the master's level, education and public administration are clearly the preferred disciplines for Latino students. Degrees awarded in these two disciplines account for 56.2 percent of all master's degrees awarded to Latino graduates at the State University. As a proportional share of all master's degrees awarded to Latino students, however, education appears to have lost ground as a result of slight increases in representation among several disciplines including business administration, public administration, English literature/letters, engineering and related technologies, health sciences, library science and social sciences and history (Display 30, page 50)

Native American Graduates. The four most popular disciplinary choices for Native American undergraduates at the State University were business administration, liberal arts and humanities, social sciences and history, and education -- together accounting for 49.3 percent of their bachelor's degrees in 1991-92. Following systemwide trends, the number and percentage of Native American students earning baccalaureates in business administration, health sciences, engineering and related technologies, biological and life sciences, and physical sciences declined from 1986-87 to 1991-92, while English literature and letters, liberal arts and humanities, education, and social sciences and history increased in popularity (Display 31, page 51)

At the graduate level, 53.1 percent of Native American students earned their master's degrees in education, public administration, and business administration in 1991-92. Public administration, social sciences, and education saw the greatest proportional increases since 1986-87, while business administration, visual and performing arts, and multi/interdisciplinary studies saw the greatest declines (Display 32, page 52)

Other Racial/Ethnic Groups At the undergraduate level during 1991-92, students from other racial/ethnic backgrounds received 24.7 percent of their bachelor's degrees in the single discipline of business administration. Social sciences had the largest gain, and engineering had the largest loss, in their share of bachelor's degrees from 1986-87 to 1991-92 (Display 33, page 53)

At the graduate level, students from other racial/ethnic groups received 55.9 percent of their master's degrees in four fields of study -- education, engineering and

related technologies, public administration and business administration in 1991-92. The single largest increase in representation among the disciplines for this group was in education, gaining 11.6 percentage points over the six year period. The single greatest decline was 5.6 percentage points in business administration (Display 34, page 54).

White Graduates At the undergraduate level, business administration was easily the most popular among White graduates, but at least 1,000 White graduates received their bachelor's degrees in each of nine fields, including liberal arts and humanities, social sciences and history, psychology, communications, English literature and letters, visual and performing arts, education, engineering, and health sciences (Display 35, page 55). Because this group constitutes such a large proportion of all degrees awarded systemwide, shifts in popularity among the disciplines have a significant effect on the systemwide trends. Thus, increased interest by White students in liberal arts and humanities, social sciences and history, psychology, and English literature/letters and the concomitant decline in representation in business administration, engineering, computer sciences, health sciences, physical sciences, agricultural production and mathematics corresponds with the systemwide trends at the baccalaureate level for those disciplines.

At the master's level, White students in 1991-92 received 54.6 percent of their degrees in the three fields of education, business administration and public administration. English language and literature/letters and social sciences saw the greatest proportional gains in representation among the disciplines while visual and performing arts, psychology and business administration shared the same percentage point decrease in the share of master's degrees awarded to White students at the State University in 1991-92 (Display 36, page 56).

Graduates of Unknown Racial/Ethnic Background At the bachelor's degree level, 48.0 percent of these students earned their degrees in four fields of study -- business administration, social sciences and history, liberal arts and humanities, and visual and performing arts. Liberal arts and humanities, and social sciences were the disciplines which had the greatest percentage point increases in representation from 1986-87, while engineering and business administration lost in proportional share of all degrees awarded at this level to these students (Display 37, page 57).

At the master's level, students whose race/ethnicity was unknown at graduation received 48.3 percent of their degrees in the three fields of education, business administration and public administration. Comparable to the baccalaureate level for this group, liberal arts and humanities, and social sciences and history saw the greatest gains in representation over the six-year time period. However, the greatest proportional losses occurred in psychology and business administration (Display 38, page 58).

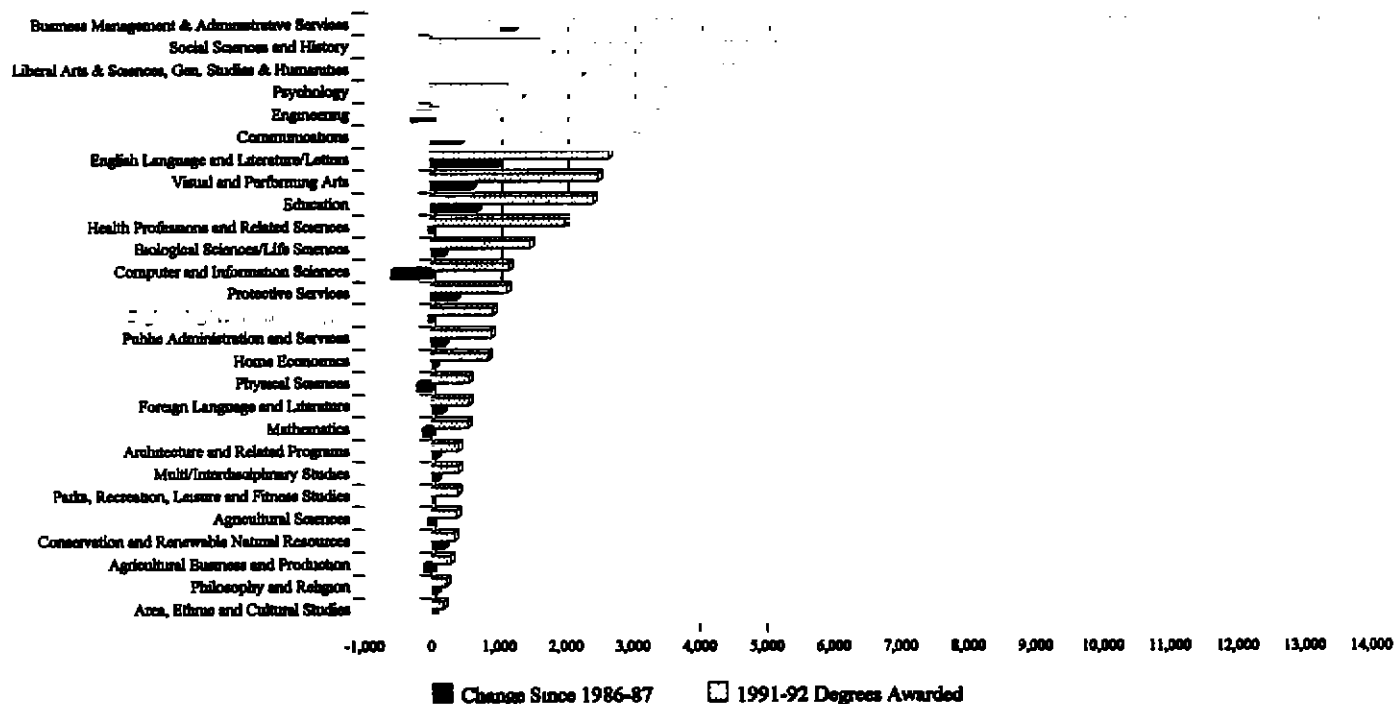
Non-Resident Aliens At the undergraduate level, 68.0 percent of the State University's non-resident alien students received their bachelor's degrees during 1991-92.

in three fields -- business administration, engineering, and computer and information sciences. Business administration saw a dramatic increase in popularity over the six-year period from 1986-87 to 1991-92, while computer and information sciences as well as engineering declined in popularity (Display 39, page 59)

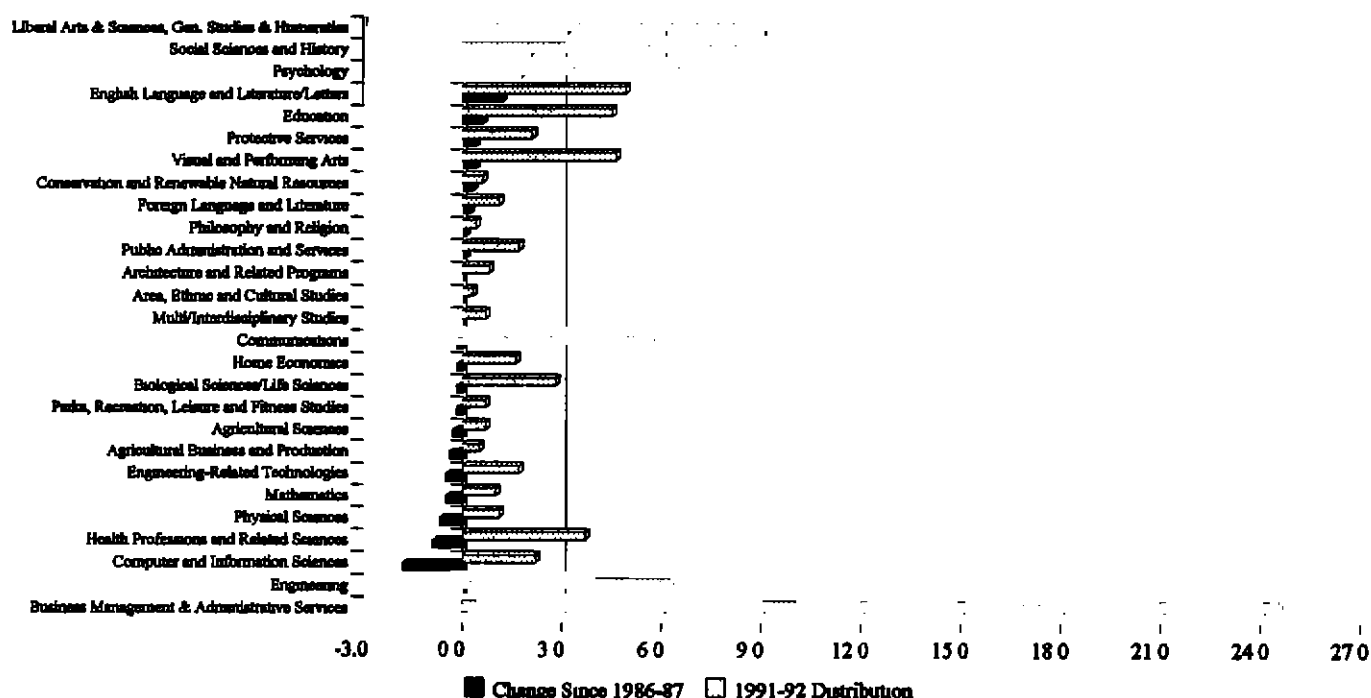
At the master's level, 71.3 percent of the non-resident aliens received their degrees in only four fields -- business administration, education, engineering and related technologies, and computer and information sciences. Liberal arts and humanities as well as business administration and education made advances, while engineering and its related technologies as well as social sciences declined in popularity (Display 40, page 60)

DISPLAY 1 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



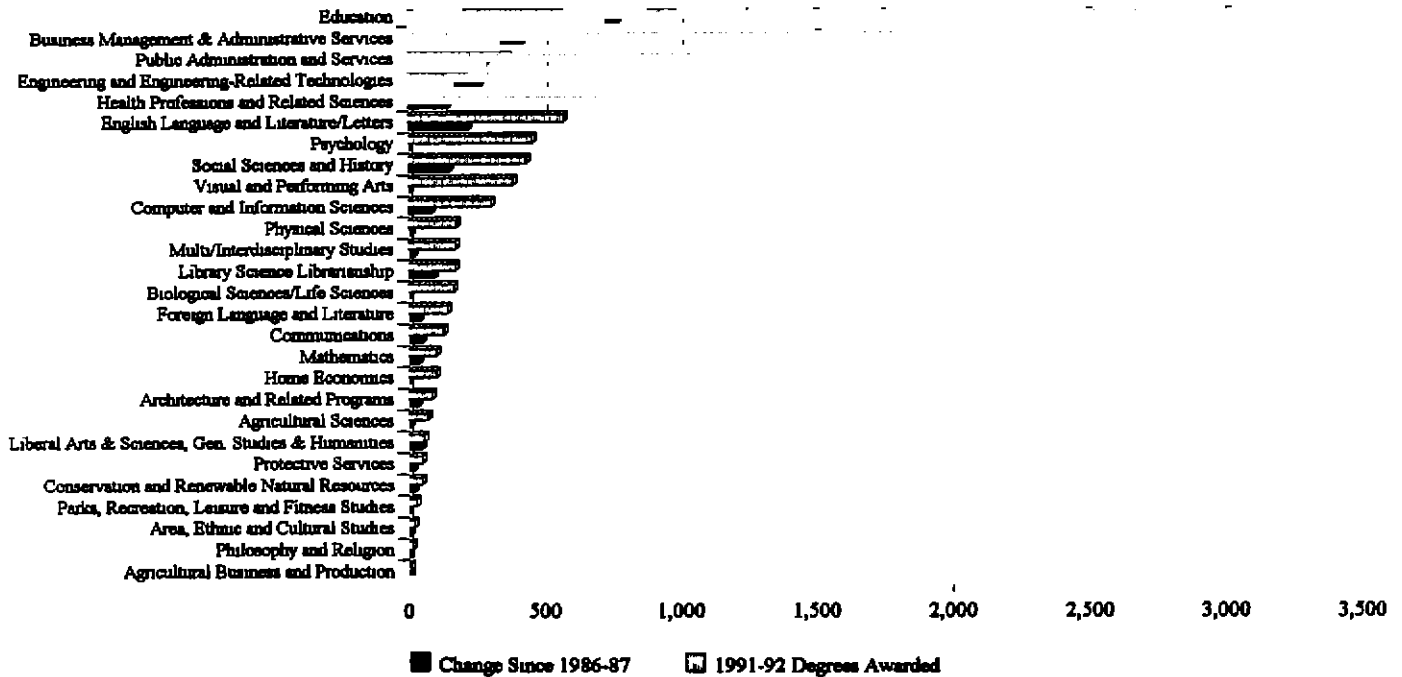
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



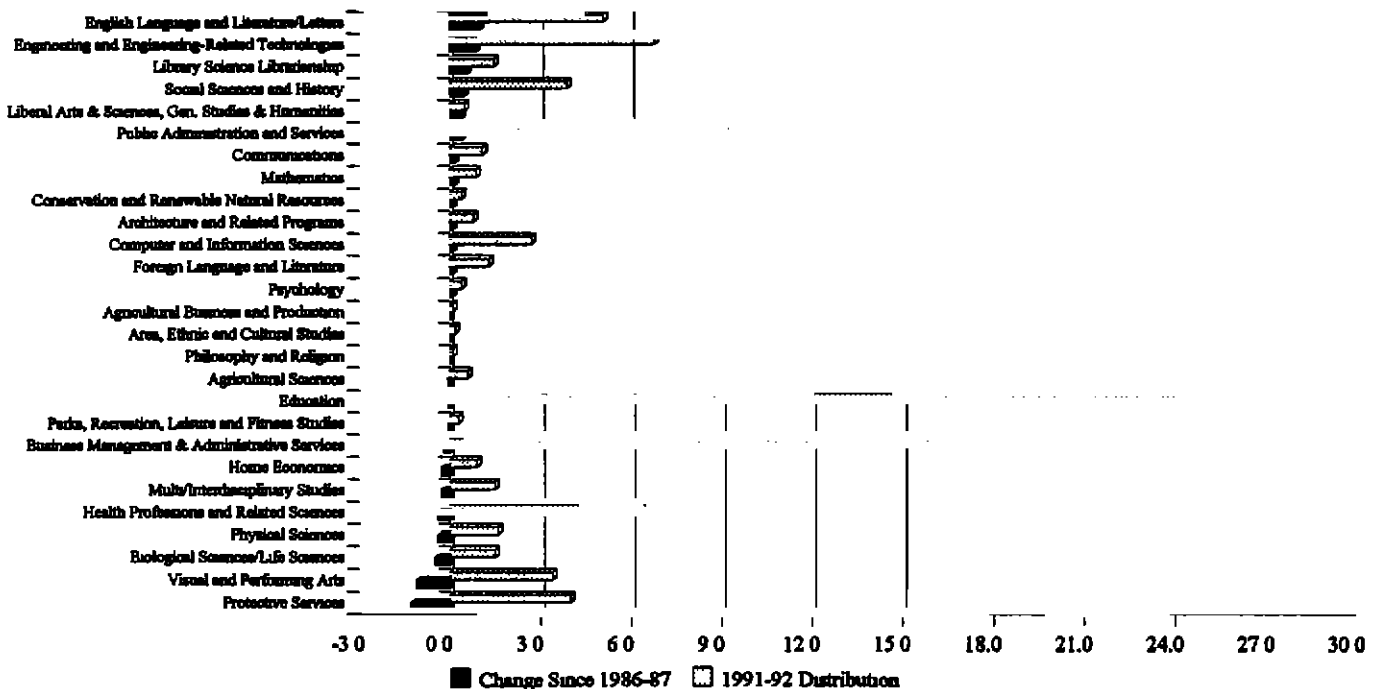
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 2 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



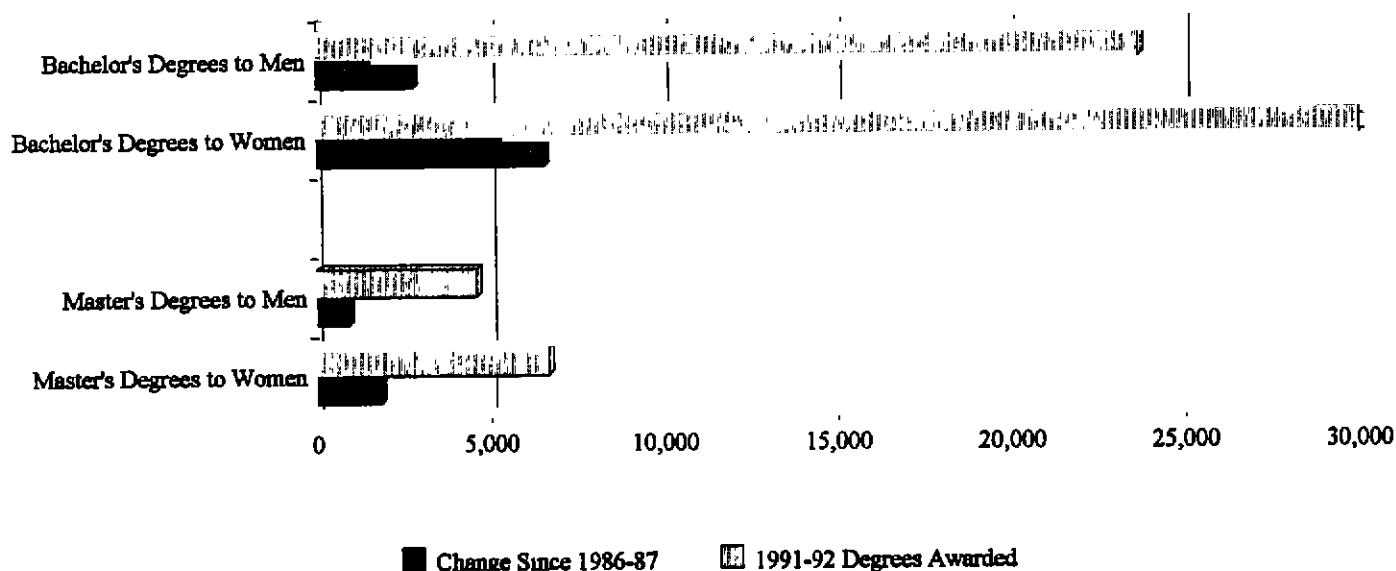
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



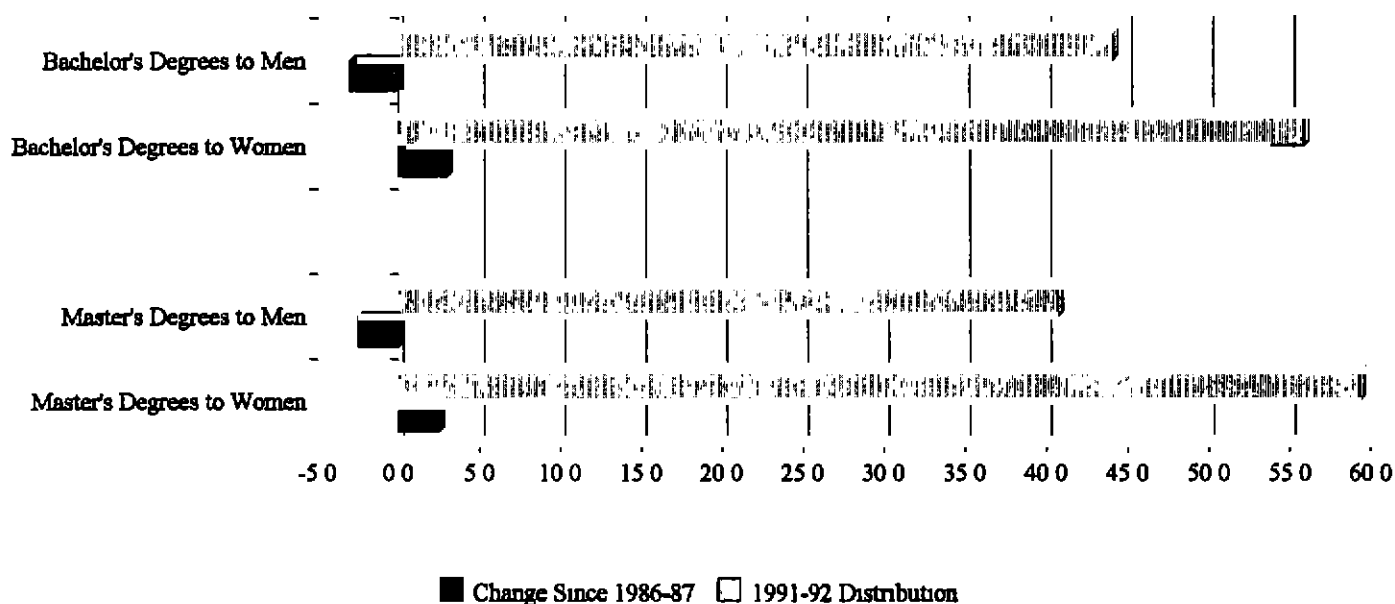
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 3 California State University Degrees Awarded to Men and Women by Level

Number of Bachelor's and Master's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women by the California State University in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



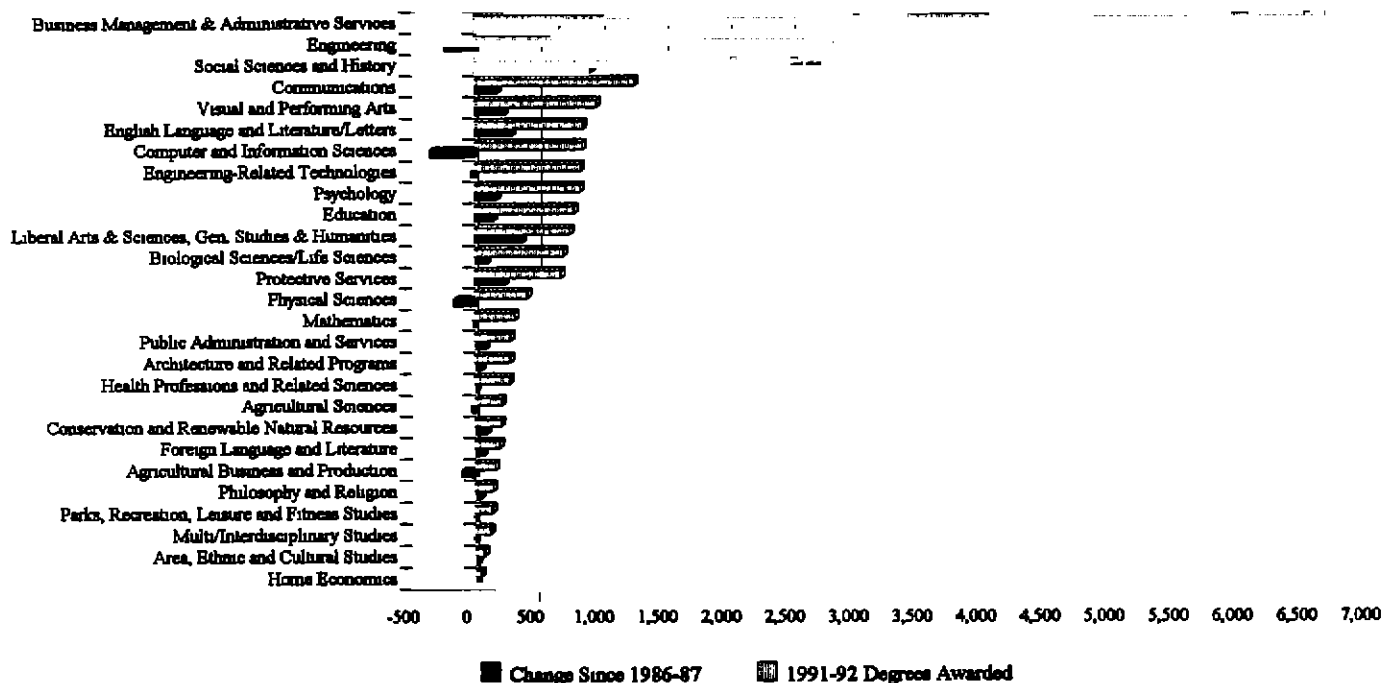
Percentage Distribution of Bachelor's and Master's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



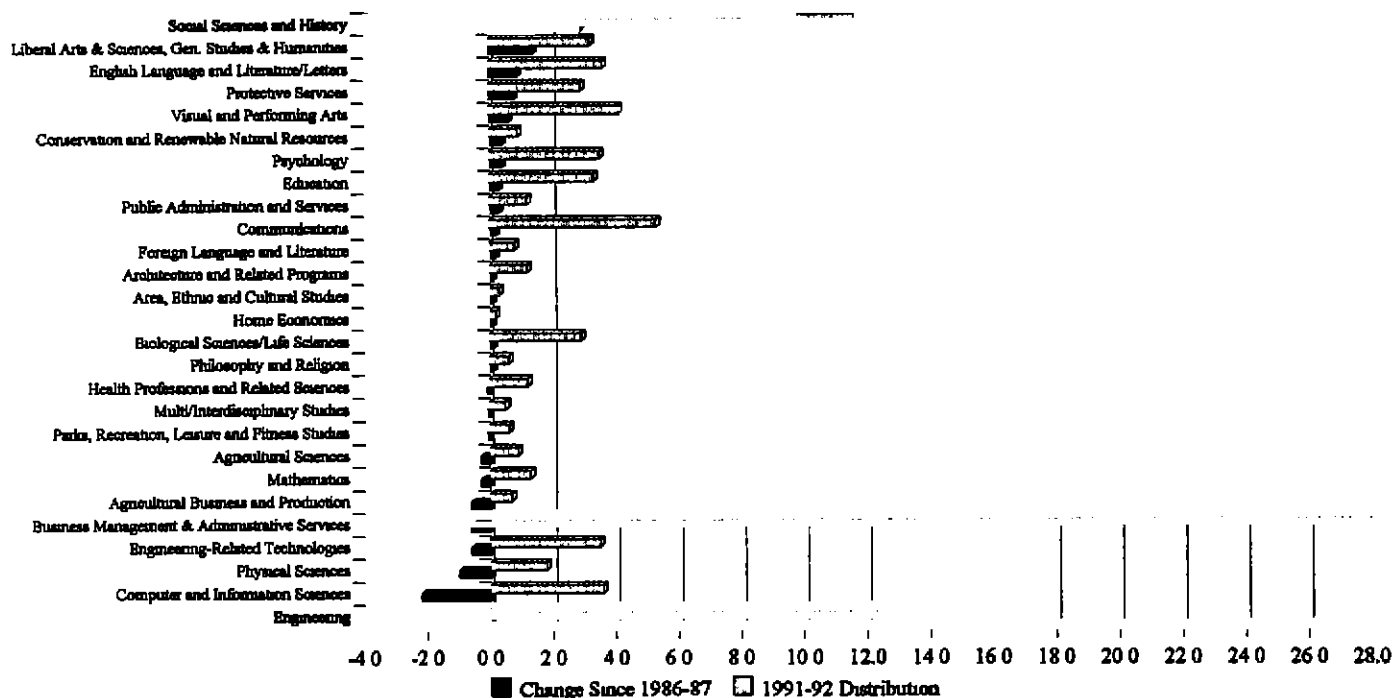
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 4 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



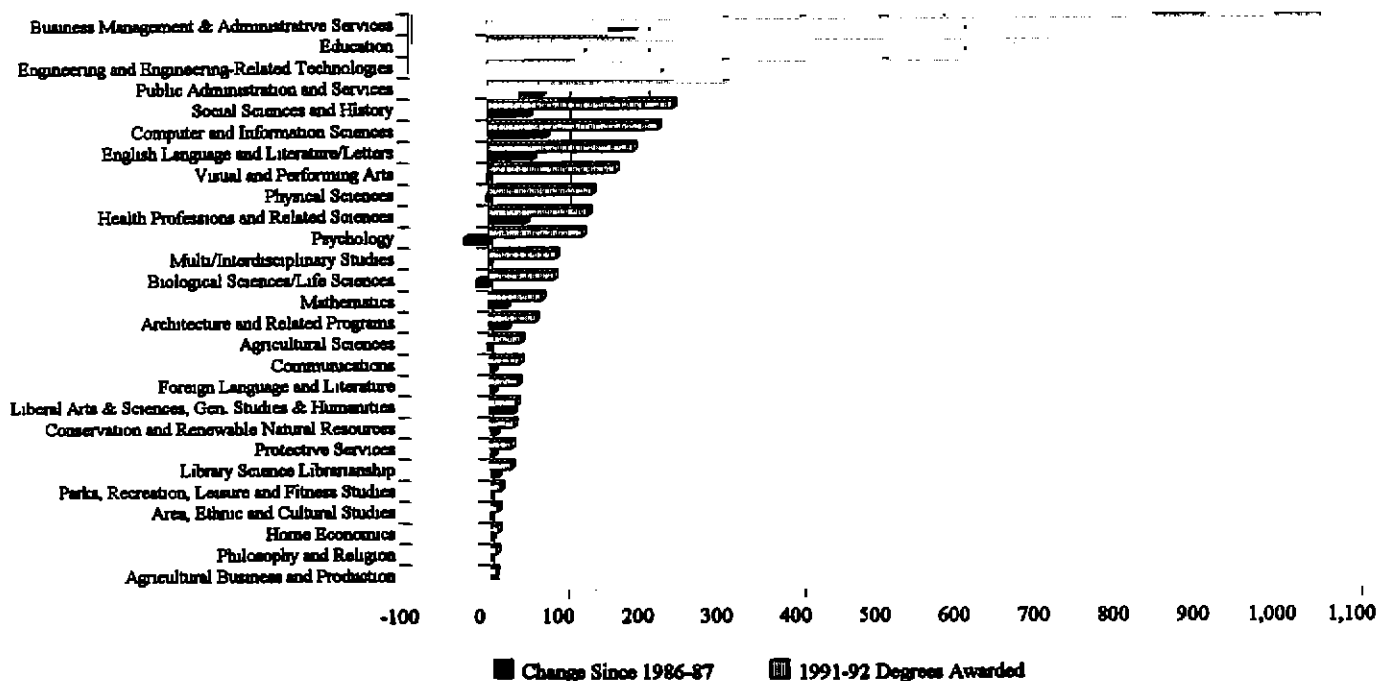
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



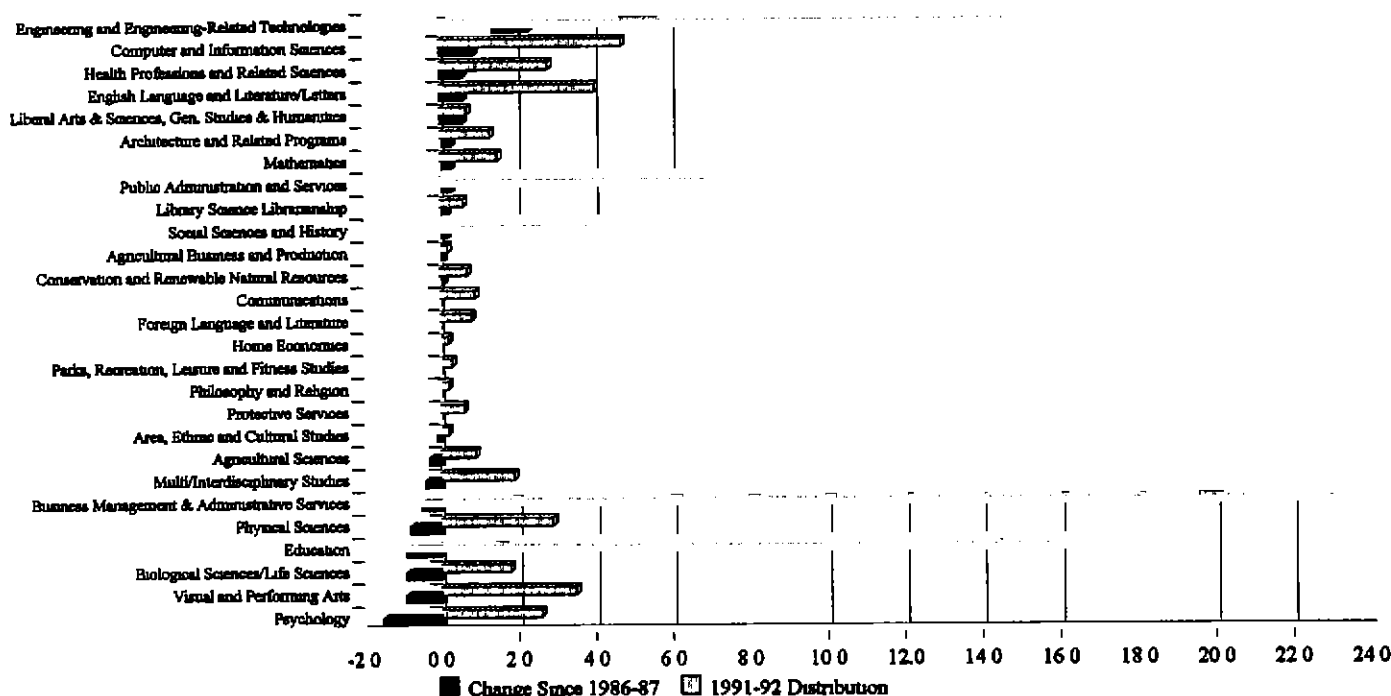
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 5 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Men

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Men by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



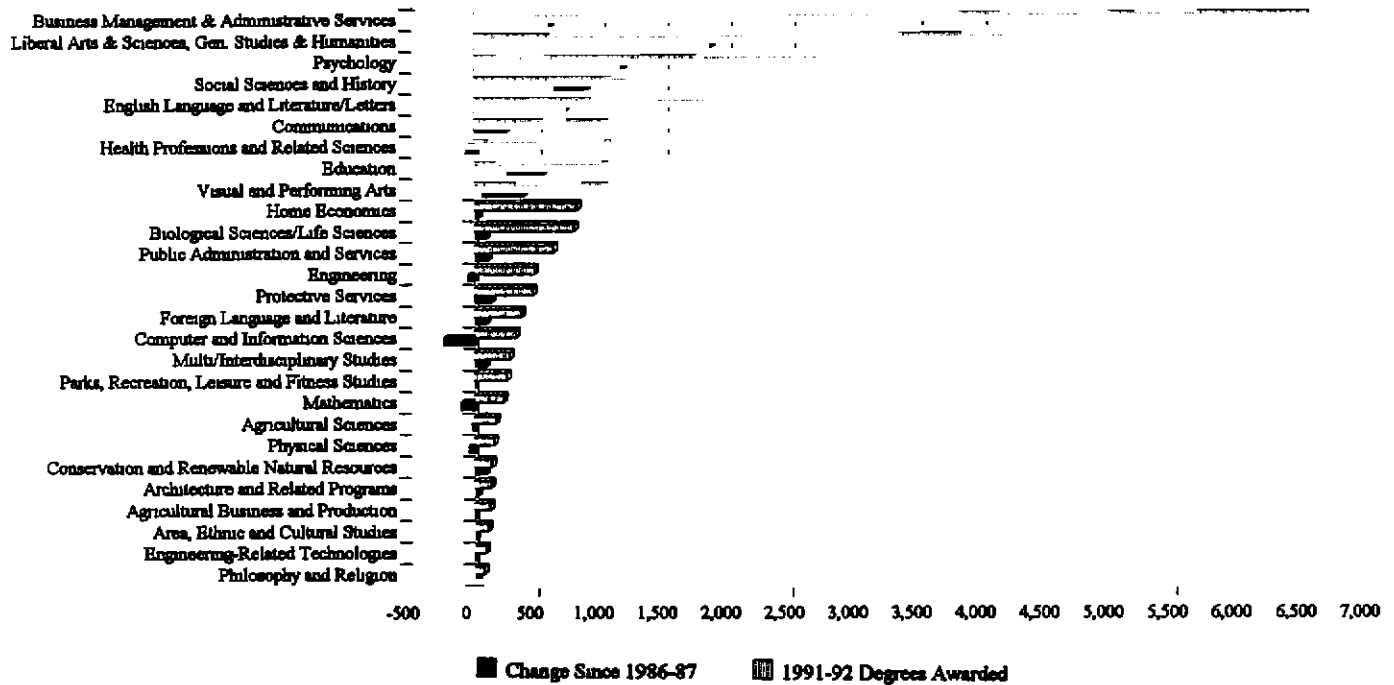
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Men by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



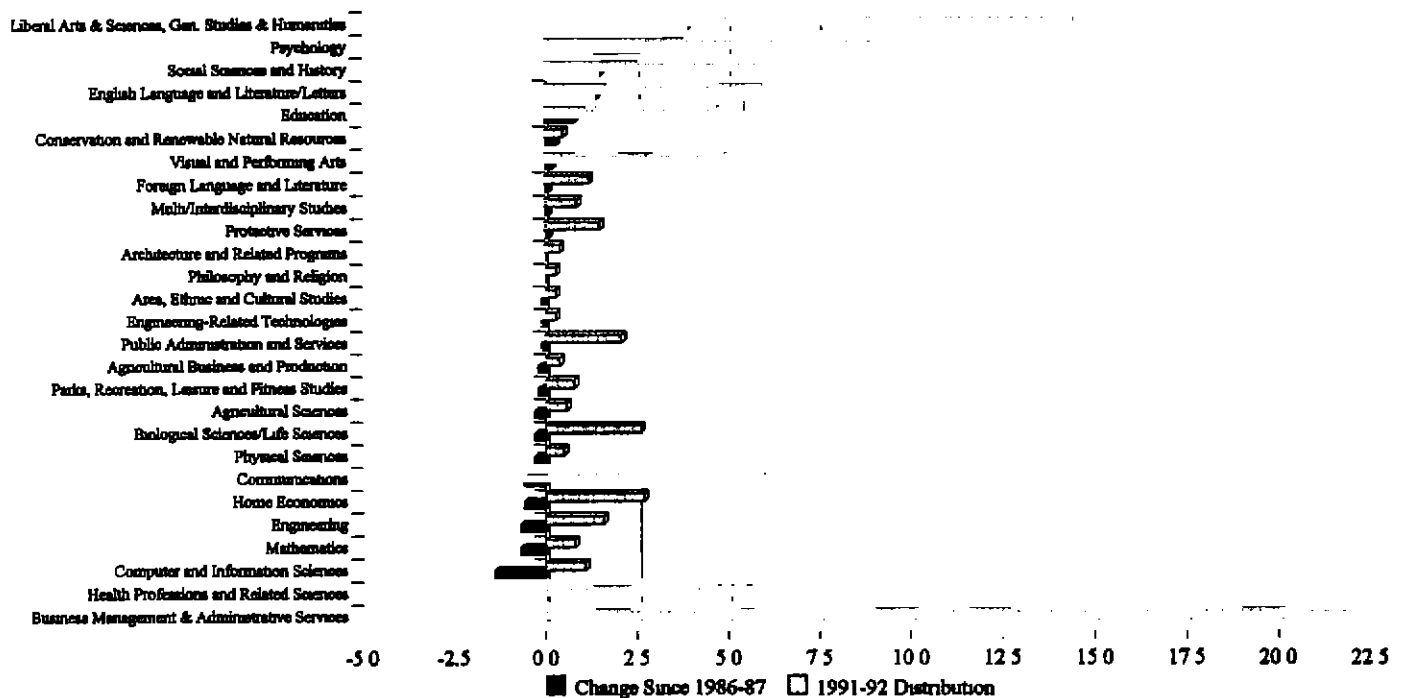
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 6 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



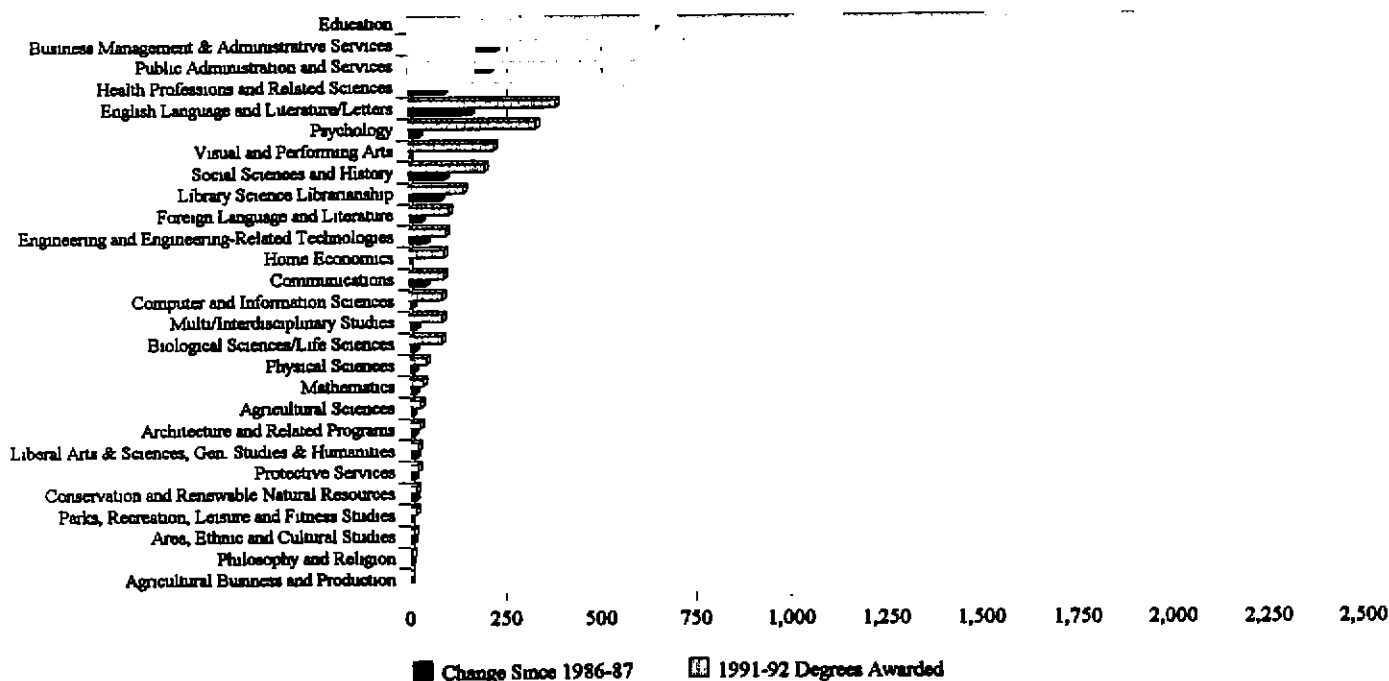
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



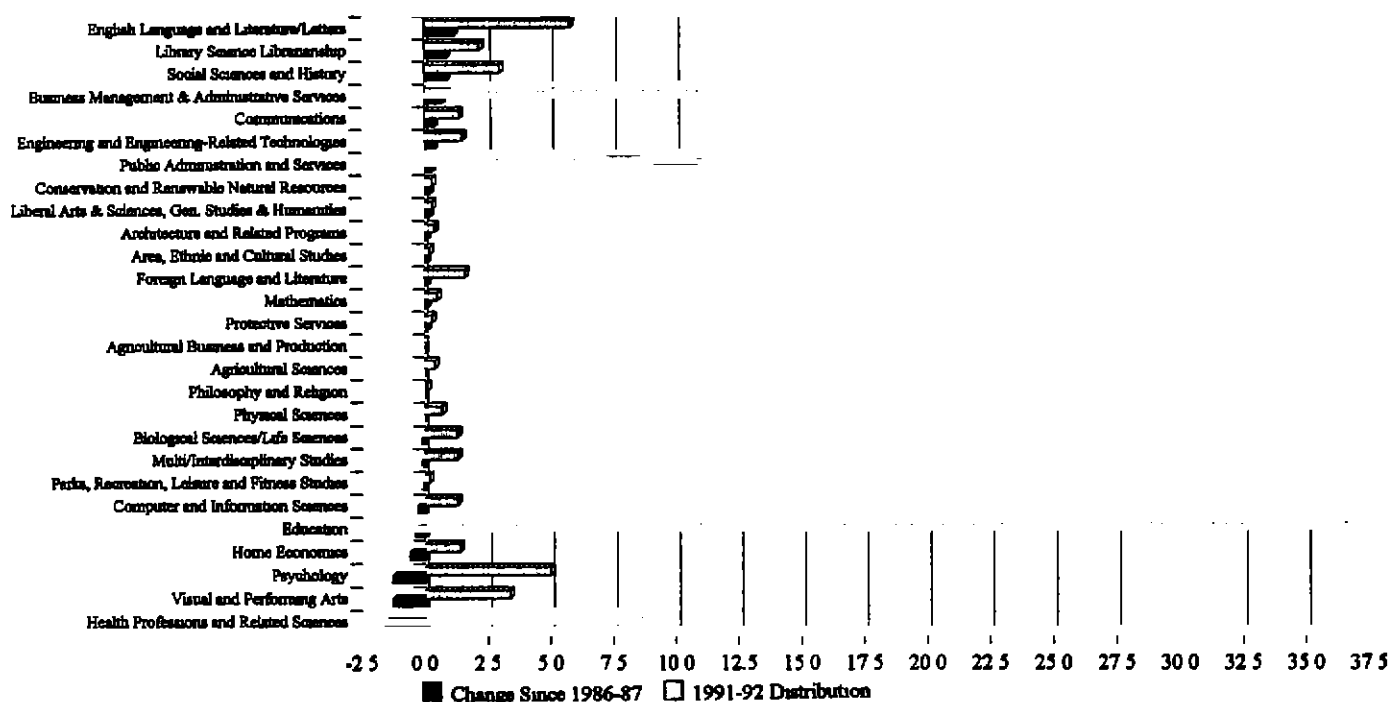
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 7 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Women

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Women by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



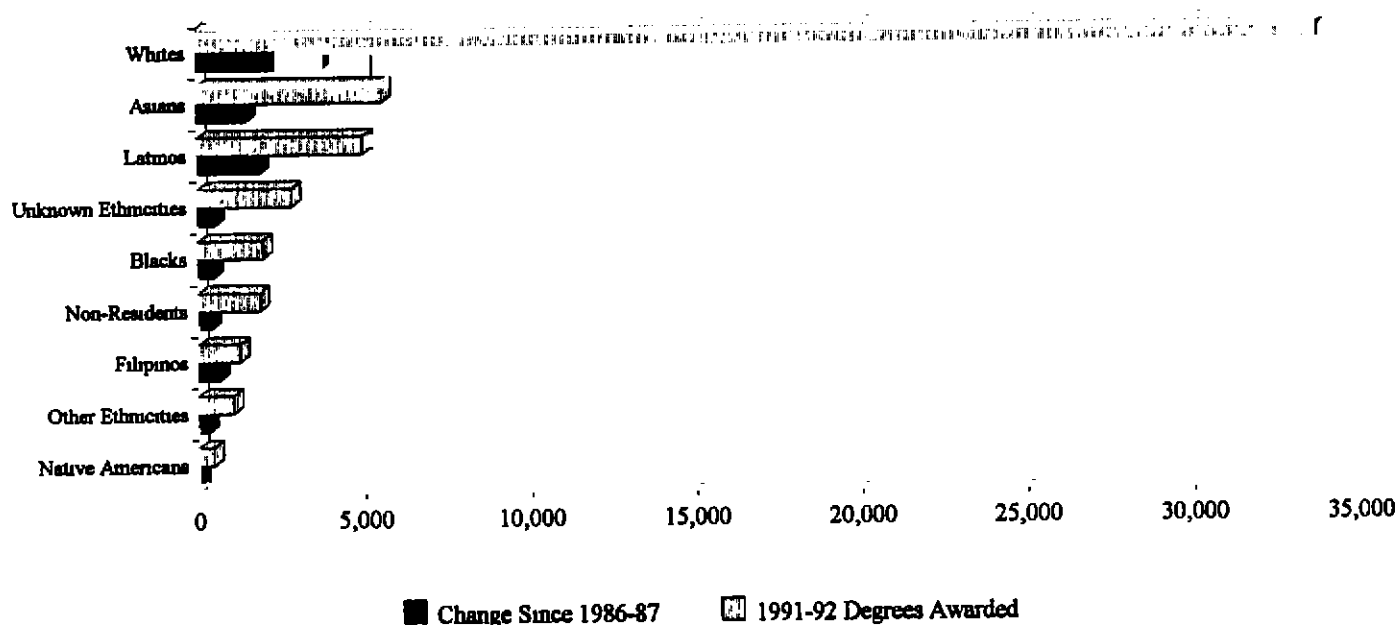
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Women by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



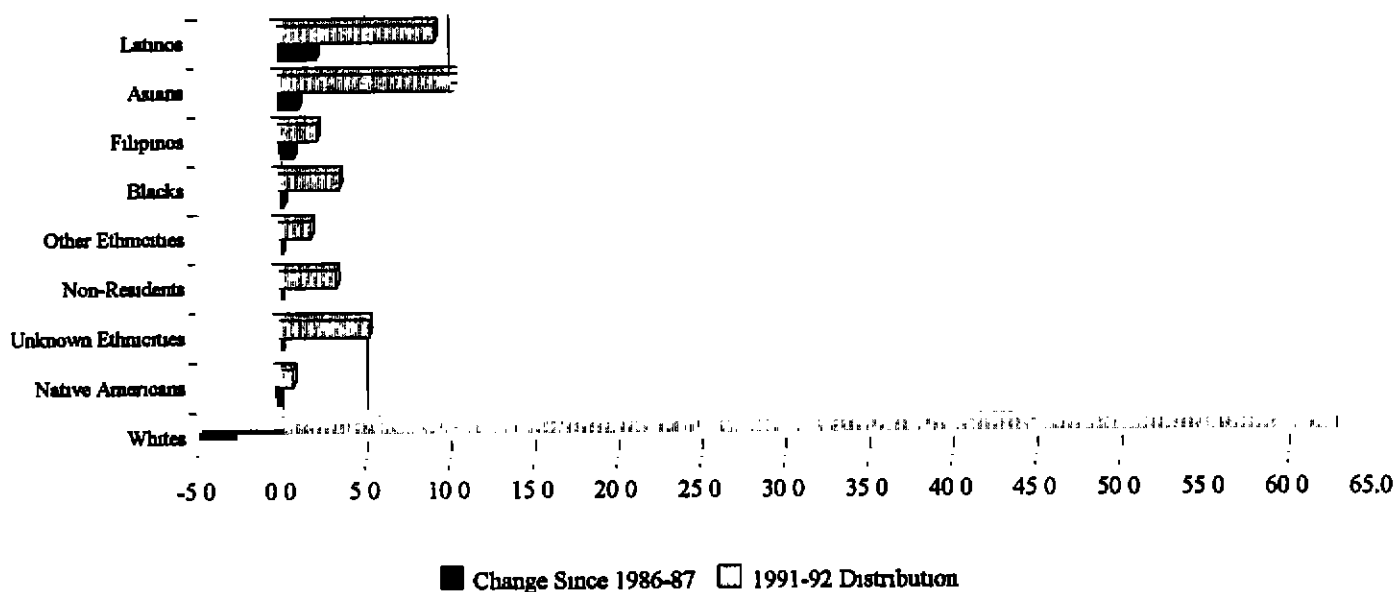
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 8 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Category

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the California State University in 1991-92, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



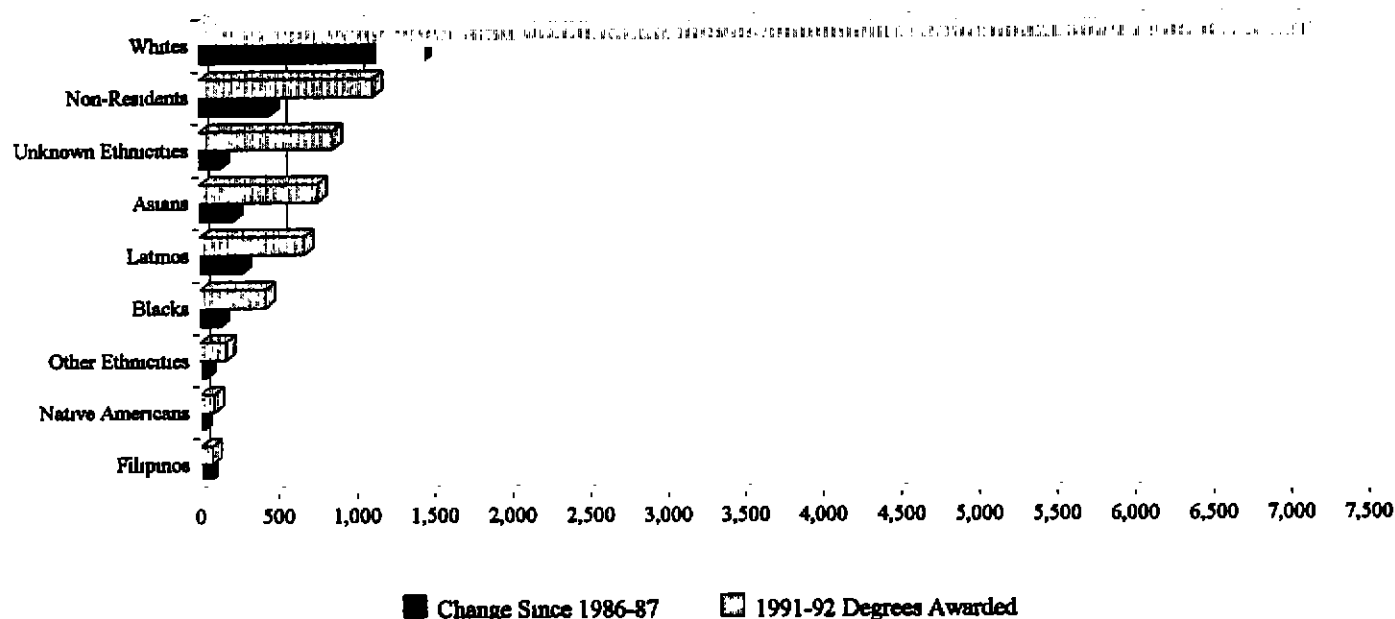
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



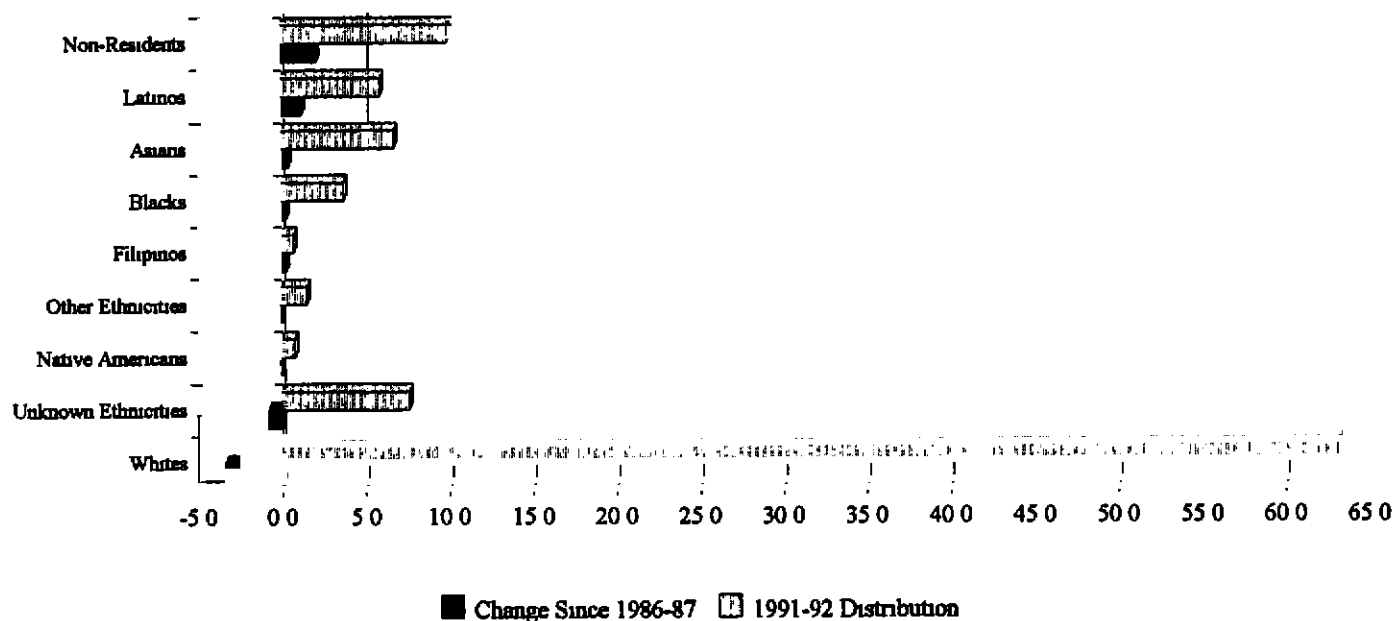
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 9 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Category

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

2

University of California

FOR the six-year period from 1986-87 through 1991-92, the nine campuses of the University of California awarded more than 154,000 bachelor's degrees, over 36,000 master's degrees, and nearly 20,000 doctoral degrees. During the six years, the University increased the number of these degrees by 30.3 percent, 13.7 percent, and 24.9 percent, respectively -- for an overall increase of 25.1 percent.

Although this report does not cover "first professional" degrees in such fields as dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine, the University awarded a total of 1,847 such degrees in 1986-87 and only 1,793 in 1991-92 -- for a 0.3 percent decrease. Degrees in law represented 41.4 percent of all professional degrees awarded in 1986-87, but dropped 0.8 percentage points to 40.6 percent by 1991-92. Degrees in the combined health professions represented 58.6 percent of all professional degrees awarded in 1986-87 but increased slightly to 59.4 percent in 1991-92 because of the decrease in the proportion of professional degrees awarded in law.

Trends among the disciplines

Bachelor's Degrees. In 1991-92, out of the 29,631 bachelor's degrees awarded by the University, 8,034 were in the disciplinary area of social sciences and history (Display 10, page 28) -- an increase of 2,576 (47.2 percent) since 1986-87. The second most popular area was biological and life sciences, with 3,629 baccalaureates -- an increase of 969. Psychology, multi/interdisciplinary studies, and English language and literature/letters ranked next in student interest, with 2,747 (an increase of 841), 2,463 (an increase of 863) and 2,421 (an increase of 1,036), respectively.

Not only did these five fields account for 65.1 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded at the University during 1991-92, as the chart at the bottom of Display 10 shows, these five made the greatest gains in popularity among all areas in which the University awarded bachelor's degrees. The greatest losses in representation among the disciplines -- as in the case of the State University -- were in engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, computer and information sciences, health sciences, and agricultural sciences, but with liberal arts and humanities also included. Thus, both the State University and the University saw increased popularity of non-science-based disciplines and decreased popularity of science-based fields of study over the six years.

Master's Degrees. In 1991-92, the University awarded a total of 6,493 master's degrees -- an increase of 784 (13.7 percent) from the number it awarded in 1986-

87 As shown at the top of Display 11 on page 29, business administration with 1,193 master's degrees led all other disciplines, followed by engineering with 885, health sciences 811, and social sciences and history following with 633, and these disciplines together accounted for 54.2 percent of all the University's master's degrees in 1991-92. The disciplines that saw the greatest growth were social sciences and history, and business administration and administrative services. In contrast, engineering, biological and life sciences, and physical sciences saw the greatest loss in their share of master's degrees awarded by 1991-92.

Doctorates At the advanced graduate level, the University awarded 2,527 doctorates in 1991-92 -- an increase of 504 or 24.9 percent from 1986-87 (Display 12, page 30). Most popular among the disciplinary areas at this level were biological and life sciences (450), physical sciences (421), engineering (393), and social sciences and history (293). These four disciplines accounted for 61.7 percent of all doctoral degrees awarded by the University. Over the six years, the greatest gains were in engineering, health professions and related sciences, and computer and information sciences. The greatest losses were in social sciences and history, foreign languages and literatures, and psychology.

**Degrees awarded
to men
and women**

The number and proportion of degrees awarded to women at the University of California increased significantly at all levels between 1986-87 and 1991-92 (Display 13, page 31). Their baccalaureates increased from 11,616 (48.9 percent) to 15,603 (52.7), their master's degrees grew from 2,607 (45.7 percent) to 3,063 (46.1), and their doctorates increased from 638 (31.5 percent) to 812 (32.1).

In contrast, although the number of degrees awarded to men also grew at all three levels, the proportion of their degrees dropped at all three levels. The number of their bachelor's degrees increased from 11,128 to 14,028 but their proportion of these degrees dropped from 48.9 percent to 47.3 percent. Their master's degrees increased from 3,102 to 3,429, but their proportion declined from 54.3 percent to 52.8 percent. Their doctoral degrees increased from 1,385 to 1,715, but proportional share decreased from 68.5 percent to 67.9 percent.

Disciplinary Preferences of Men At the bachelor's level, social sciences and history, biological and life sciences, and engineering were the three most popular fields of study for men (Display 14, page 32). These three fields accounted for 52.2 percent of all bachelor's degrees that the University of California awarded to men in 1991-92. The greatest gains in proportional share of bachelor's degrees awarded to men were in social sciences and history, English language and literature/letters, and multi/interdisciplinary studies, while the greatest losses occurred in engineering, mathematics and physical sciences.

At the master's level, 55.3 percent of all degrees were conferred in the three fields of business administration, engineering, and social sciences and history. Degrees to men at this level of study expanded in representation in the field of business administration followed by social sciences and history, and health professions and

related sciences (Display 15, page 33) Declines occurred in engineering, biological and life sciences, and physical sciences

At the doctoral level, 68.0 percent of all degrees awarded to men were in four disciplines -- engineering, physical sciences, biological and life sciences, and social sciences and history Engineering and the health professions and related sciences led the disciplines experiencing growth, while physical sciences, social sciences and history, and education led the disciplines with the greatest declines during the same six-year period (Display 16, page 34)

Disciplinary Preferences of Women Like men, women at the baccalaureate level chose social sciences and history, and biological and life sciences as the most popular fields of study For women, psychology rounded out their top three choices, whereas for men, their third choice was engineering Bachelor's degrees in these three disciplines represented 50.5 percent of all degrees awarded to women at this level in 1991-92 Representation of women at the baccalaureate level increased in psychology as well as in the fields of increased interest to men -- social sciences and history, and English language and literature/letters It decreased most sharply in liberal arts and humanities, engineering and mathematics (Display 17, page 35)

At the master's level, 51.3 percent of all degrees awarded to women at the University were found in the four fields of health professions and related sciences, business administration, education and social sciences and history Representation among the disciplines increased in social sciences and history, education, and English language and literature/letters, and decreased in biological and life sciences, business administration and health professions and related sciences (Display 18, page 36)

At the doctoral level, 54.8 percent of all degrees awarded to women were in the fields of biological and life sciences, social sciences and history, physical sciences, and education Gains at this level were most significant for women in physical sciences, with moderate increases in mathematics, education, health professions and related sciences and English literature and letters, while losses were most evident in multi/interdisciplinary studies, foreign languages and literatures, biological and life sciences, and psychology (Display 19, page 37)

**Degrees awarded
to racial/ethnic
groups and
non-resident aliens**

Among all racial/ethnic groups at the undergraduate level, Whites comprise the largest group -- earning 17,117 or 57.8 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded by the University in 1991-92 Asians at 18.5 percent and Latinos at 9.3 percent followed Whites at a distance Similar to the situation at the State University, students of unknown ethnicity at 3.8 percent ranked fourth, Blacks were next at 3.6 percent, followed by Filipinos at 2.8 percent, non-resident aliens at 2.1 percent, all other racial/ethnic groups at 1.4 percent, and Native Americans last with 0.4 percent

Asians and Latinos increased their share of baccalaureates dramatically, while Blacks, Filipinos, Native Americans and students of unknown racial/ethnic back-

ground increased their representation moderately. Conversely, the representative share of Whites decreased sharply, with slight decreases for the group of other racial/ethnic groups and non-resident aliens (Display 20, page 38)

At the master's degree level, Whites earned 58.5 percent of all degrees awarded by the University in 1991-92 (Display 21, page 39). As at the State University, the University's non-resident aliens at 15.4 percent were the second largest group, with Asians next at 9.2 percent. In contrast to the University's rankings at the bachelor's level, master's degree recipients of unknown racial/ethnic background at 5.5 percent equaled the representation of Latinos, followed by Blacks at 3.6 percent, other racial/ethnic groups at 0.9 percent, Filipinos at 0.8 percent, and Native Americans at 0.4 percent of all master's degrees awarded at the University in 1991-92. Also unlike the bachelor's level, there was a dramatic decrease in representation of unknown racial/ethnic groups and slight decreases for White and non-resident students.

At the doctoral level, the ranking of racial/ethnic groups mirrors the master's level except for the two smallest groups -- Native American and Filipino students -- which were reversed from the master's level. As of 1991-92, Whites accounted for 56.6 percent, non-resident aliens, 26.0 percent, Asians, 6.8 percent, students of unknown racial/ethnic background, 5.1 percent, Latinos, 2.8 percent, Blacks, 1.5 percent, other racial/ethnic groups, 0.6 percent, Native Americans, 0.4 percent, and Filipinos, 0.2 percent. Non-resident aliens had the greatest and most dramatic increase in representation over the prior six years, while Asians registered a moderate increase, and Filipinos, Native Americans, and Latinos saw slight increases. Two groups -- other racial/ethnic groups and students of unknown racial/ethnic background -- decreased by nearly 50 percent between 1986-87 and 1991-92, while Whites decreased slightly (Display 22, page 40).

Asian Graduates In 1991-92, 54.2 percent of Asian students earning baccalaureates from the University received their degrees in three fields -- biological and life sciences, social sciences and history, and engineering. However, while interest in biological and life sciences and social sciences and history increased over the last six years, a dramatic drop occurred in the popularity of mathematics, engineering, and computer and information sciences (Display 41, page 61).

At the master's level, Asian graduates earned 55.9 percent of their degrees in the three fields of engineering, business administration, and health sciences. The six-year trend at this level indicates increased interest in physical sciences, education, and foreign languages and literatures and declining interest in business administration, biological and life sciences and in the visual and performing arts (Display 42, page 62).

At the doctoral level, Asian graduates received 57.9 percent of their degrees in four fields of study -- engineering, physical sciences, biological and life sciences, and social sciences and history. Mathematics, education, and computer and informa-

tion sciences saw the greatest gains in representation while losses occurred in business administration, biological and life sciences, health professions and related sciences, engineering and physical sciences (Display 43, page 63)

Black Graduates At the undergraduate level in 1991-92, 58.3 percent of Black graduates received their bachelor's degrees in three general fields of study -- social sciences and history, psychology, and English language and literature/letters. Social sciences and history, English language and literature/letters and communications were the fields gaining in popularity over the previous six years at this level among Black students, with losses occurring in liberal arts and humanities, multi/interdisciplinary studies, engineering, mathematics, and biological and life sciences (Display 44, page 64)

At the master's level, 53.3 percent of the degrees awarded to Black graduates by the University were in business administration, health sciences, social sciences and history, and architecture and related programs. Major gains in popularity occurred in architecture and engineering, while sharp declines occurred in health sciences and visual and performing arts (Display 45, page 65)

At the doctoral level, four fields of study garnered 58.9 percent of all doctorates awarded to Black graduates in 1991-92. They were education, social sciences and history, biological and life sciences, and physical sciences. The greatest gains at this level were in engineering, English language and literature/letters, physical sciences and biological and life sciences. Sharp losses in social sciences nearly halved representation in that field and decreases in architecture, mathematics, foreign languages and literatures, and psychology reduced to zero the number of doctoral degrees awarded to Black graduates in those disciplines at the University in 1991-92 (Display 46, page 66)

Filipino Graduates At the baccalaureate level, 67.7 percent of the University's Filipino graduates received their bachelor's degrees in four fields -- social sciences and history, biological and life sciences, psychology, and engineering. Social sciences registered the greatest gain in proportional representation along with biological and life sciences and English language and literature/letters. Engineering, mathematics, computer and information sciences and architecture and related programs saw the greatest decreases in proportional share of degrees awarded to Filipino graduates at this level over the six-year period (Display 47, page 67)

At the master's level, 54.9 percent of degrees received by Filipino students were awarded in health professions and related sciences, business administration and engineering. Architecture and psychology tied for first place, sharing the greatest proportional gain in representation among the disciplines over time, while health professions and related sciences registered a dramatic drop in proportional share of degrees awarded to Filipino graduates at the University in 1991-92 (Display 48, page 68)

At the doctoral level, Filipino students received degrees in only four fields of study

-- biological and life sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, multi/interdisciplinary studies, and physical sciences. Where degrees had been awarded to Filipino graduates in 1986-87 in English language and literature/letters, and in social sciences and history, by 1991-92 no degrees were awarded to Filipino students in these disciplines (Display 49, page 69)

Latino Graduates In 1991-92, 69.0 percent of Latino graduates at the University received their bachelor's degrees in five fields of study -- social sciences and history, psychology, multi/interdisciplinary studies, English language and literature/letters, and biological and life sciences in 1991-92. The largest gains in proportional representation at this level occurred in social sciences and history, and in psychology with significant losses noted in biological and life sciences, engineering, liberal arts and humanities, and foreign languages and literatures (Display 50, page 70)

At the master's level, Latino graduates received 54.7 percent of their degrees in the five fields of business administration, health professions and related sciences, social sciences and history, education, and visual and performing arts. Gains in visual and performing arts, education, and health professions and related sciences are overshadowed by greater losses in public administration, business administration, and architecture and related programs (Display 51, page 71)

At the doctoral level, 50.0 percent of degrees awarded to Latino students were in three fields of study -- biological and life sciences, education, and physical sciences. Major gains were seen in mathematics and in biological and life sciences, while major losses occurred in foreign languages and literature, social sciences and history, physical sciences, and psychology (Display 52, page 72)

Native American Graduates Among baccalaureate recipients, 54.3 percent of the University's Native American graduates during 1991-92 received their bachelor's degrees in four fields -- social sciences and humanities, English language and literature/letters, multi/interdisciplinary studies, and psychology. Major gains in Native American representation occurred over the previous six years in social sciences, English language and literature/letters, and law and legal studies. Major losses occurred in liberal arts and humanities, biological and life sciences, and ethnic and cultural studies (Display 53, page 73)

At the advanced degree level, 75.0 percent of Native American graduates received their master's degrees in five fields -- social sciences and humanities, business administration, health professions and related sciences, education, and public administration. Their greatest gains at this level occurred in two fields -- social sciences and history, and visual and performing arts -- which grew from zero percent for both disciplines in 1986-87 to 21.4 and 7.1 percent, respectively, by 1991-92. Their greatest losses occurred in psychology, engineering, and architecture, each of which dropped from 9.1 percent to zero over the six years (Display 54, page 74)

At the advanced graduate level, Native American graduates earned all their doctorates during 1991-92 in only five fields -- biological and life sciences, engineering, English language and literature/letters, physical sciences, and social sciences and history. Four other disciplinary areas in which Native American graduates earned doctorates in 1986-87 -- computer and information sciences, education, health professions and related sciences, and psychology -- had none in 1991-92 (Display 55, page 75)

Other Racial/Ethnic Groups During 1991-92, among members of other racial/ethnic groups at the University, 52.7 percent received their bachelor's degrees in three fields -- social sciences and history, biological and life sciences, and psychology. Popularity of study at this level increased in psychology, biological and life sciences, and social sciences and history, and it decreased most dramatically in engineering (Display 56, page 76)

At the master's degree level, 55.1 percent of these other racial/ethnic groups received their degrees during 1991-92 in four areas -- social sciences and history, engineering, biological and life sciences, and visual and performing arts. Two of these areas -- social sciences and history, and biological and life sciences -- registered the largest gains over the prior six years, while engineering, mathematics, and business administration suffered the greatest losses (Display 57, page 77)

At the doctoral level, 56.3 percent of the other racial/ethnic groups received their doctorates in engineering, health professions and related sciences, multi/interdisciplinary studies, and social sciences and history. At this level, health professions and multi/interdisciplinary studies tied for first place in increased popularity, while physical sciences, social sciences and history, and education decreased in popularity (Display 58, page 78)

White Graduates Among bachelor's degree recipients at the University in 1991-92, 66.2 percent had majored in five general disciplinary areas -- social sciences and history, biological and life sciences, English language and literature/letters, psychology, and multi/interdisciplinary studies. Major gains in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to White students since 1986-87 occurred in social sciences and history, English language and literature/letters and multi/interdisciplinary studies. Major losses occurred in liberal arts and humanities, engineering, physical sciences, and mathematics. As was true at the State University, these numeric and percentage gains and losses of White graduates accounted for the bulk of the trend at the University in increased popularity of the humanities and social sciences and decreased interest in technology- and science-based disciplines (Display 59, page 79)

At the graduate level, 52.6 percent of all master's degrees awarded to White students at the University in 1991-92 were in the fields of business administration, health professions and related sciences, engineering, and social sciences and history. Proportional increases at this level of study occurred in social sciences, English language and literature/letters, business administration, and visual and per-

forming arts, while decreases were evident in biological and life sciences, engineering, physical sciences, and health professions and related sciences. Thus a similar systemwide trend exists at the master's degree level as at the undergraduate level, driven by the overall size of the White racial/ethnic group (Display 60, page 80)

At the doctoral level, White students received 59.2 percent of their doctorates in four areas of study -- biological and life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences and history, and engineering. But unlike trends toward the humanities and social science-based disciplines at the two lower levels, the greatest gain in representation at the doctoral level at the University occurred in health professions and their related sciences, while the greatest loss occurred in multi/interdisciplinary studies (Display 61, page 81)

Graduates of Unknown Racial/Ethnic Background At the bachelor's degree level, 48.6 percent of graduates whose racial/ethnic background is unknown earned their degrees during 1991-92 in the three general areas of social sciences and history, English literature and letters, and biological and life sciences. The first two of those disciplines experienced the greatest gains in proportional representation since 1986-87, whereas physical sciences, computer and information sciences, liberal arts and humanities, and multi/interdisciplinary exhibited the greatest losses (Display 62, page 82)

At the graduate level, 48.4 percent of the master's degrees earned in 1991-92 by students whose racial/ethnic background is unknown were in the three fields of business administration, engineering, and health professions and related sciences. Business administration, social sciences and history, and visual and performing arts experienced dramatic increases in proportional representation over the six-year period among these students, while popularity declined in biological and life sciences by more than half, in architecture and its related programs by exactly half, and in foreign languages and literature by almost half (Display 63, page 83)

At the advanced graduate level, 61.0 percent of the students whose racial/ethnic background is unknown earned their doctorates in four fields -- biological and life sciences, physical sciences, social sciences and history, and engineering. For this group of students, the major gains occurred in mathematics and engineering, while major losses occurred in psychology, education, and biological and life sciences (Display 64, page 84)

Non-Resident Aliens At the undergraduate level, 67.2 percent of the University's non-resident alien graduates during 1991-92 received their bachelor's degrees in five fields of study -- social sciences and history, engineering, biological and life sciences, business administration, and computer and information sciences. The most dramatic increase among the disciplines for this group of students over the six-year period was in business administration, while the popularity of mathematics dropped sharply (Display 65, page 85)

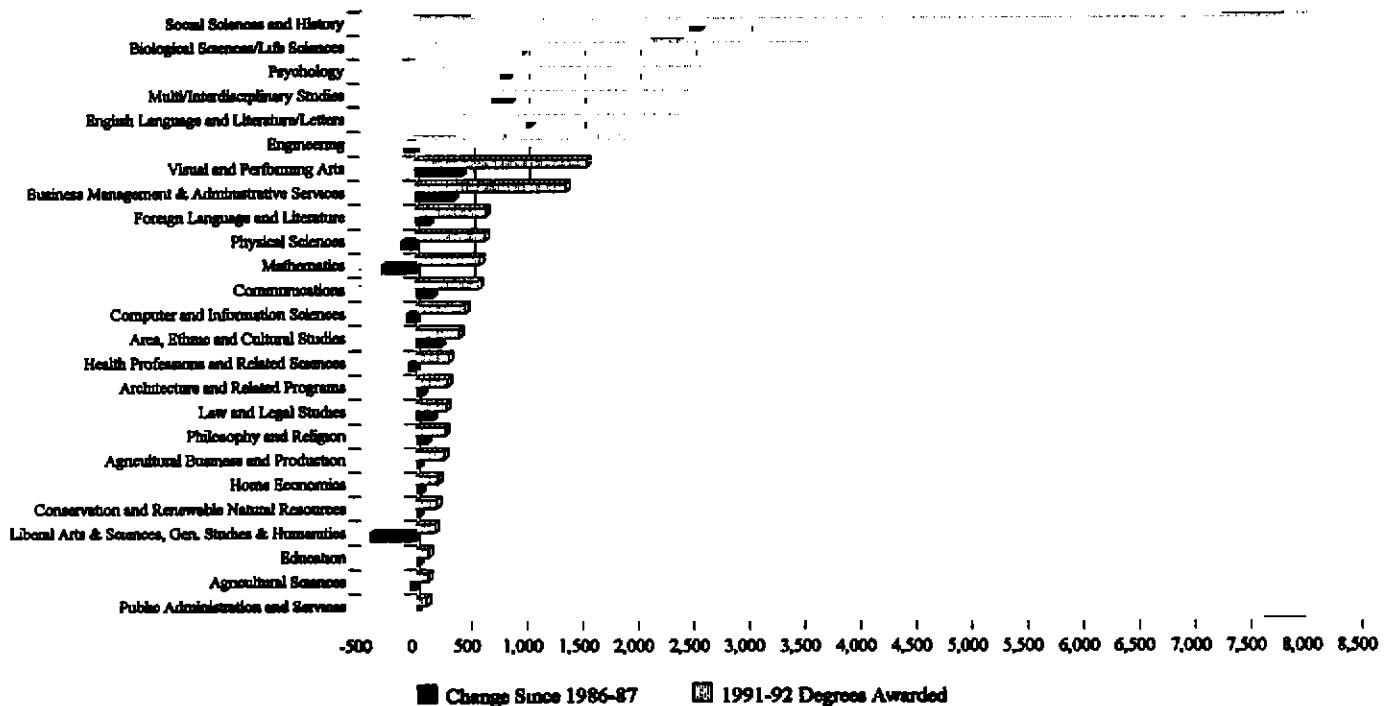
At the master's level, 60.4 percent of non-resident alien students at the University received their degrees in four fields -- engineering, business administration, social

sciences and history, and health professions and related sciences. Making significant gains were business administration, health professions and related sciences, and social sciences and history, while engineering, physical sciences, biological and life sciences, mathematics, and computer and information sciences all lost ground (Display 66, page 86)

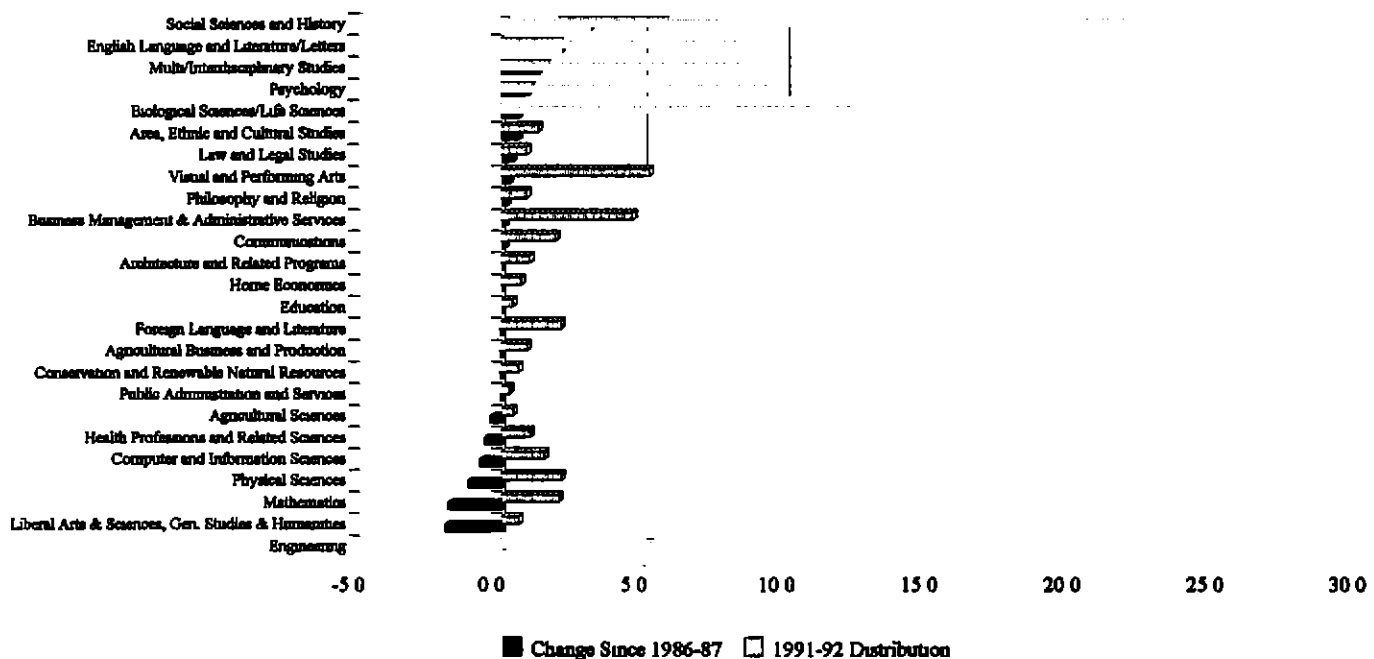
At the doctoral level, 67.7 percent of the doctorates awarded to non-resident alien students were in the four fields of engineering, physical sciences, biological and life sciences, and social sciences. Engineering showed a slight increase in proportion to its overall share of doctorates among these non-resident aliens, while mathematics showed the greatest percentage-point decrease (Display 67, page 87)

DISPLAY 10 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



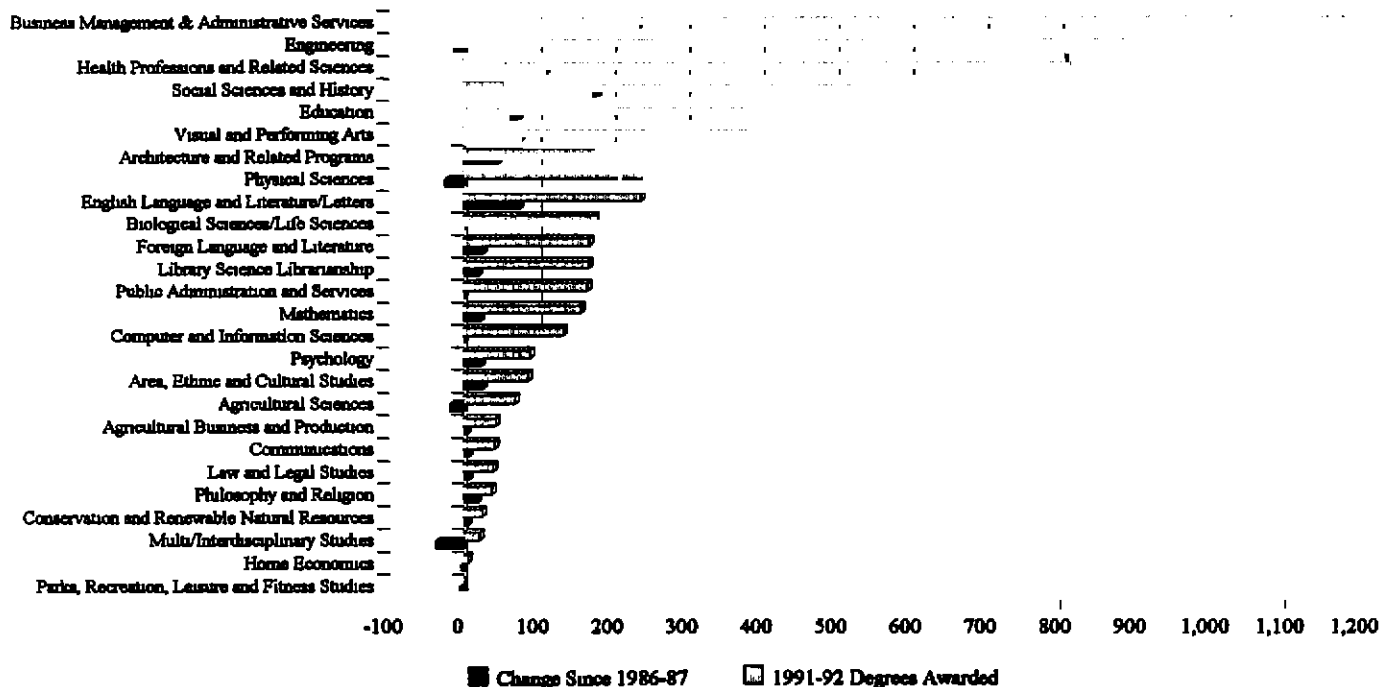
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



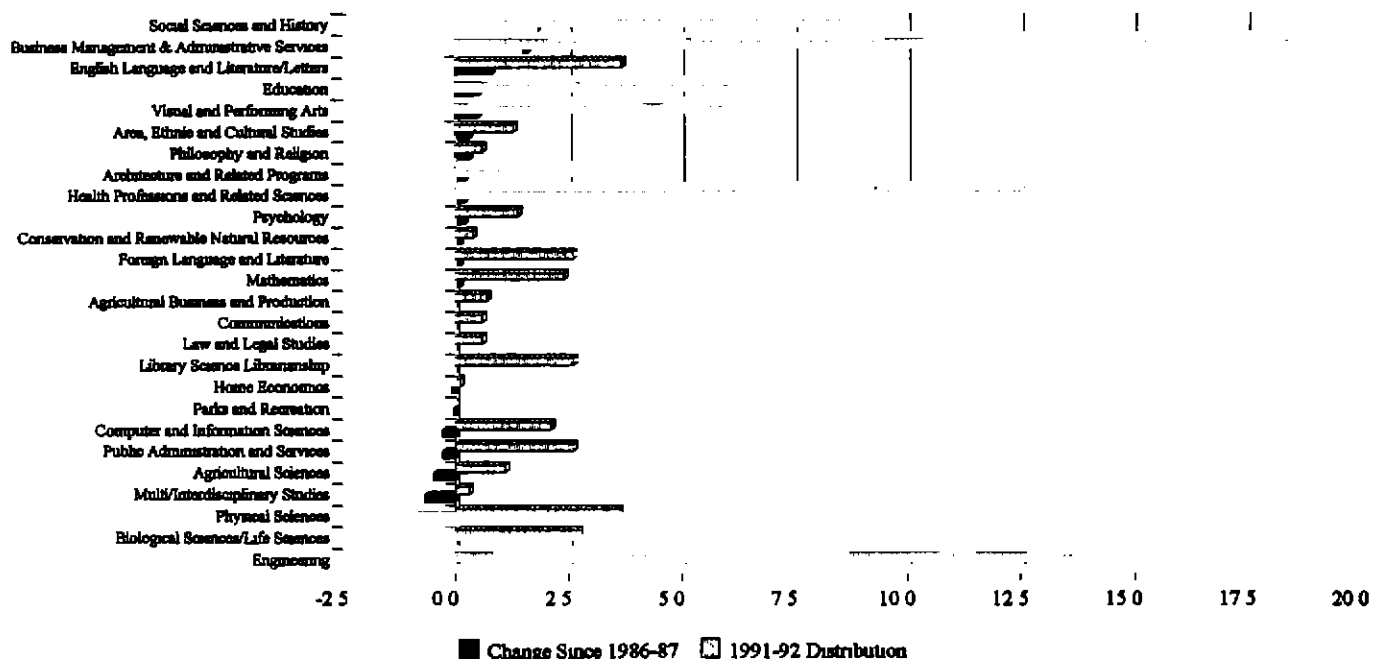
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 11 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



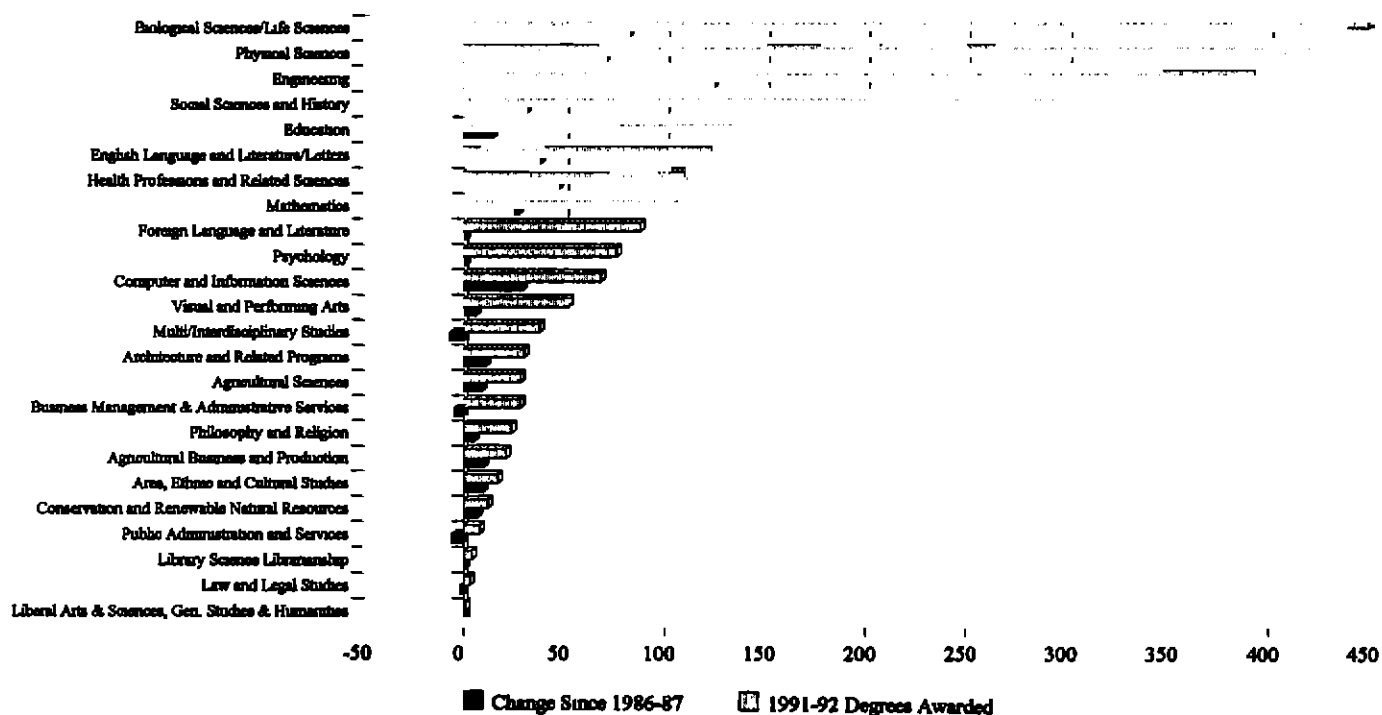
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



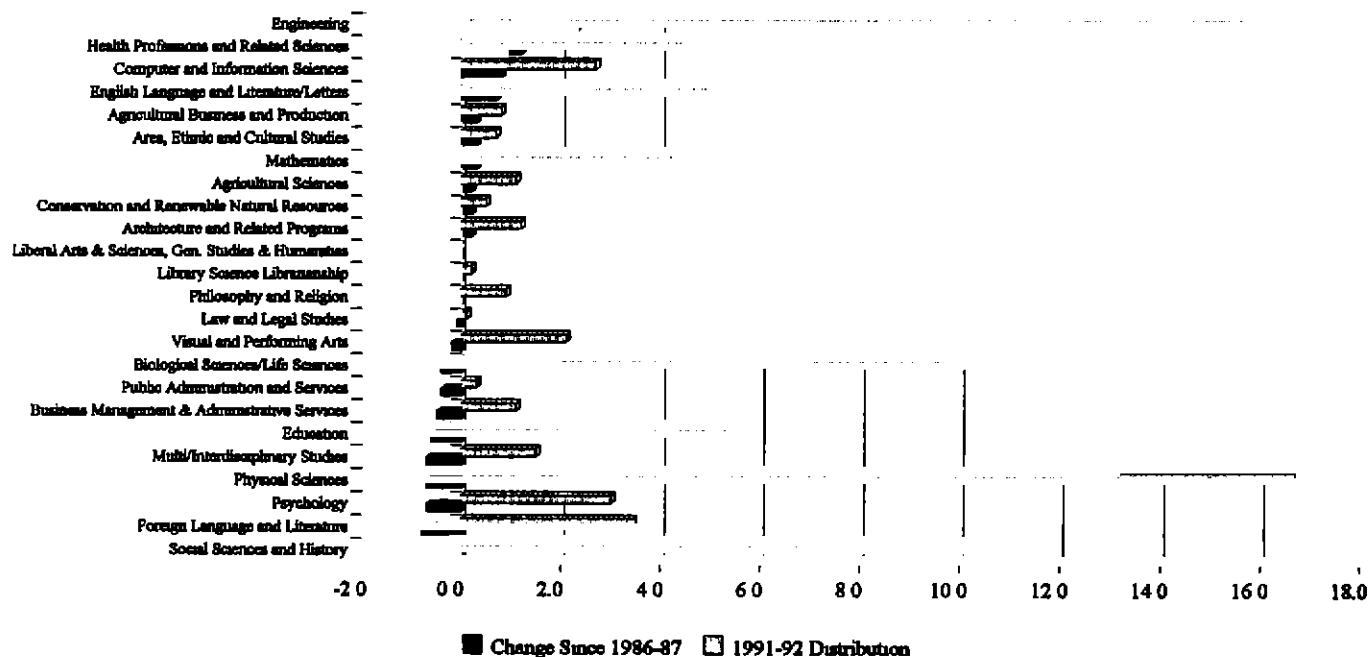
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 12 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



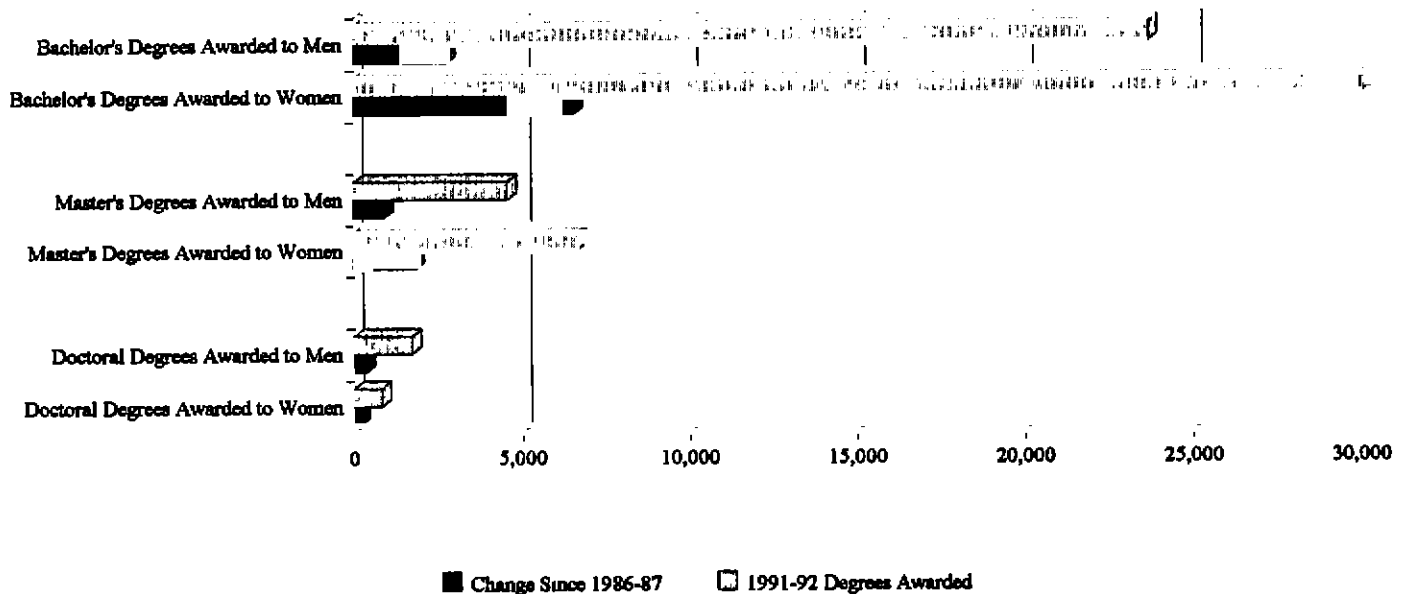
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percent-Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



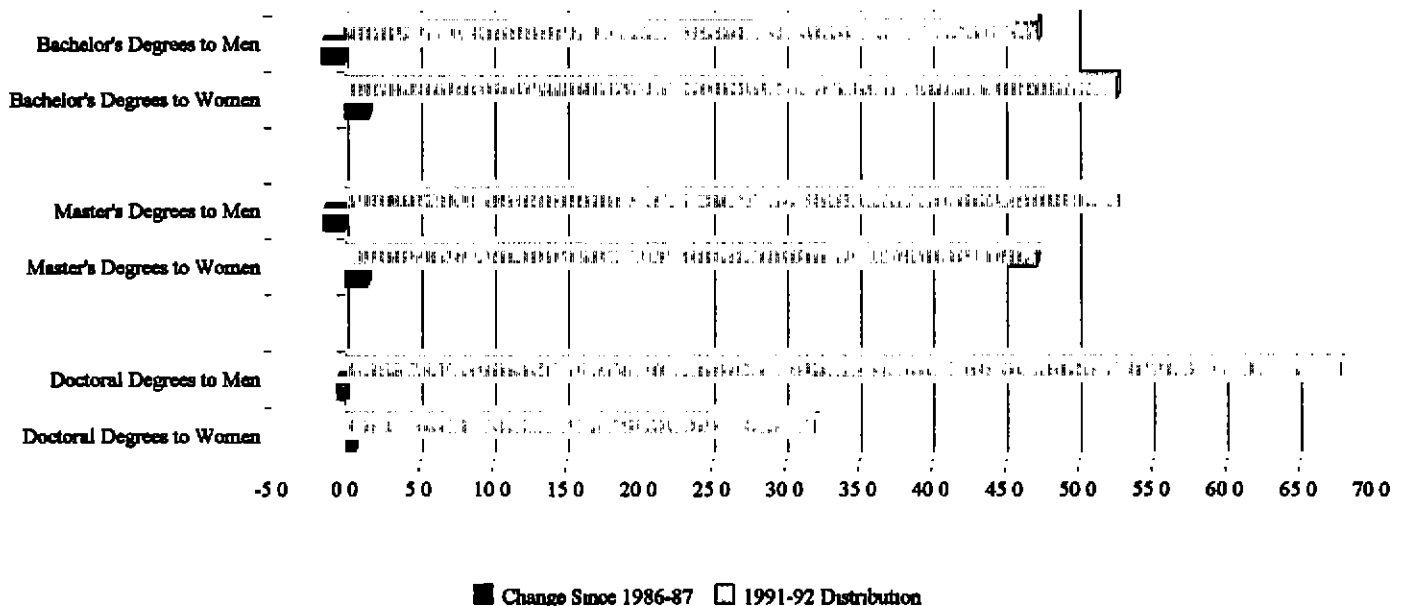
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 13 University of California Degrees Awarded to Men and Women by Level

Number of Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



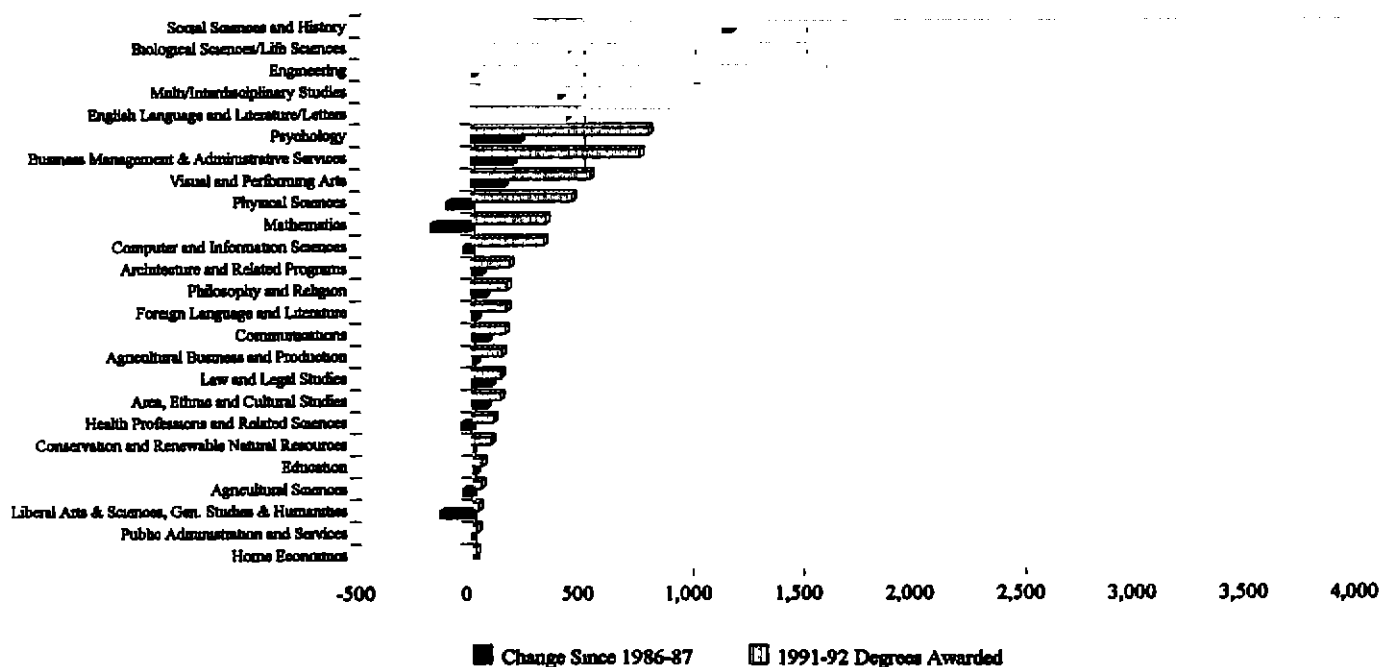
Percentage Distribution of Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



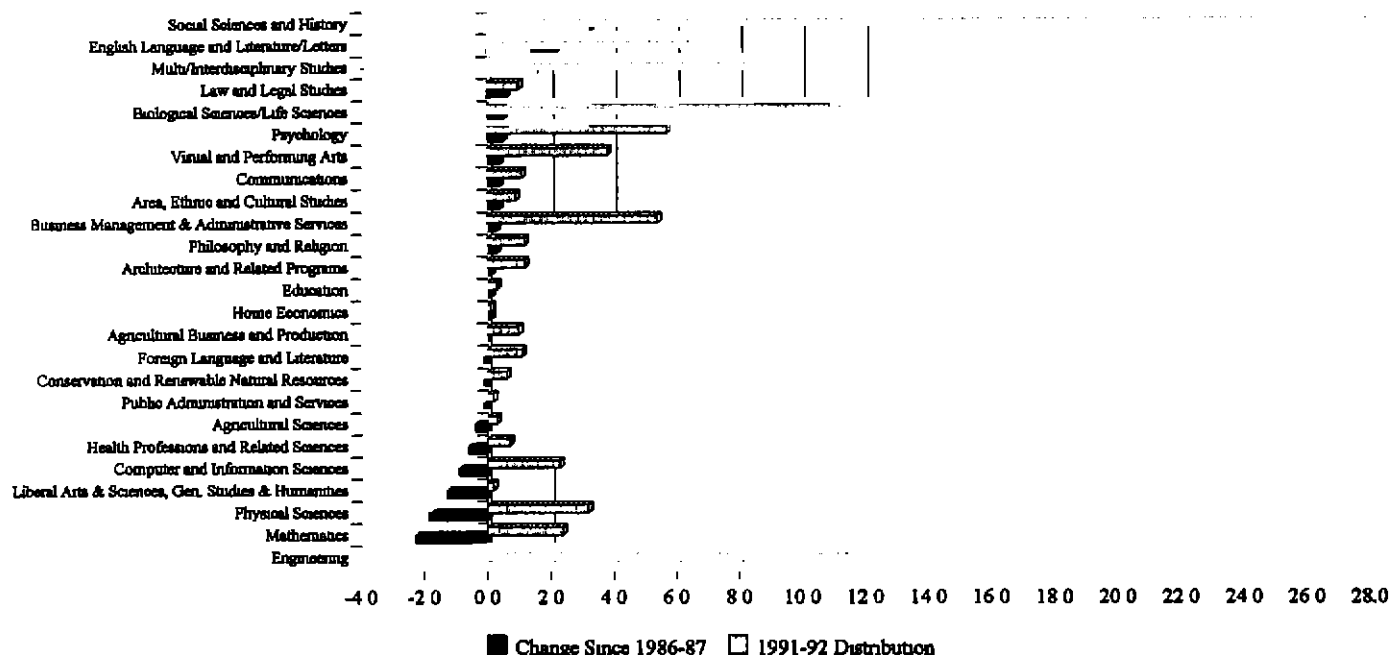
Source California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 14 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



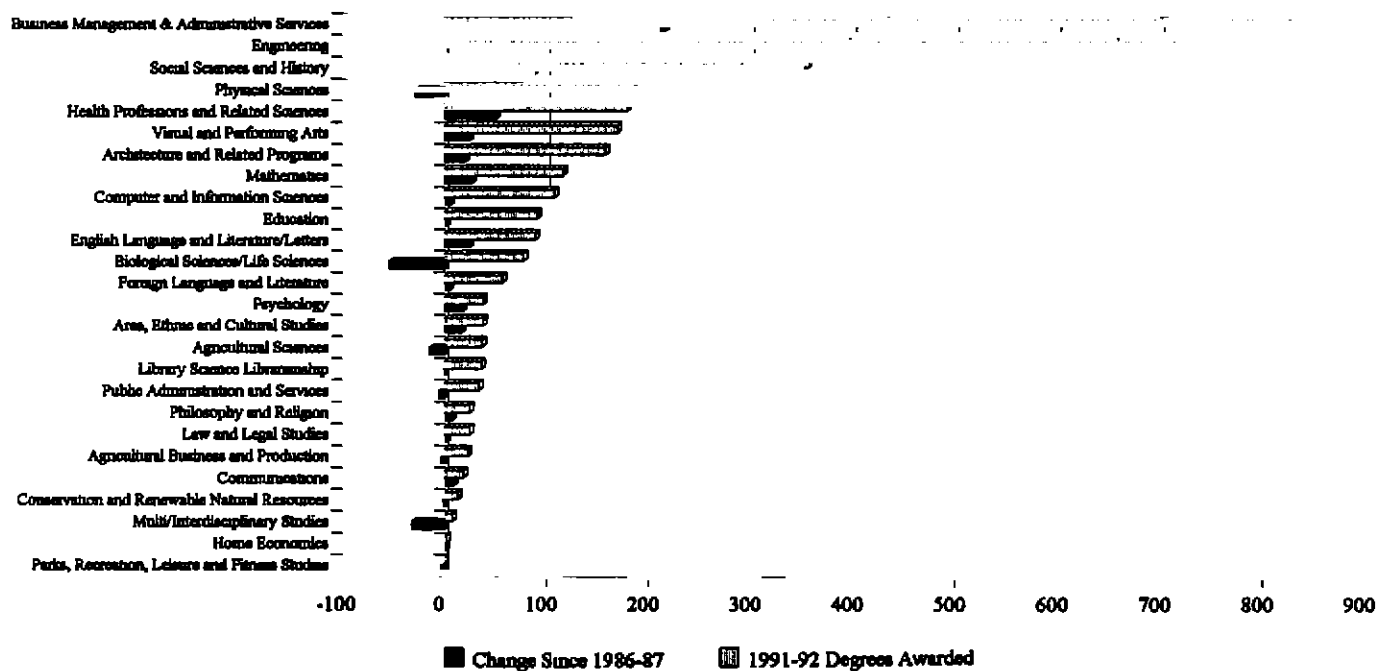
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



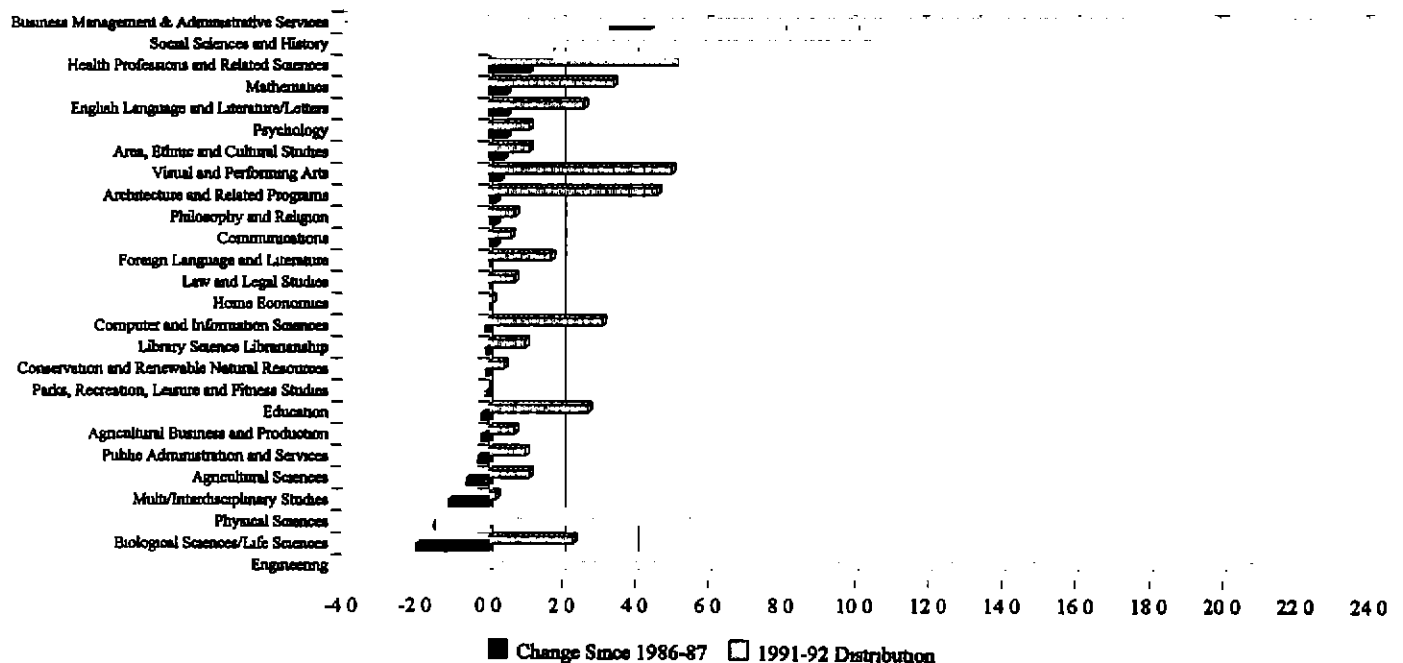
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 15 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Men

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



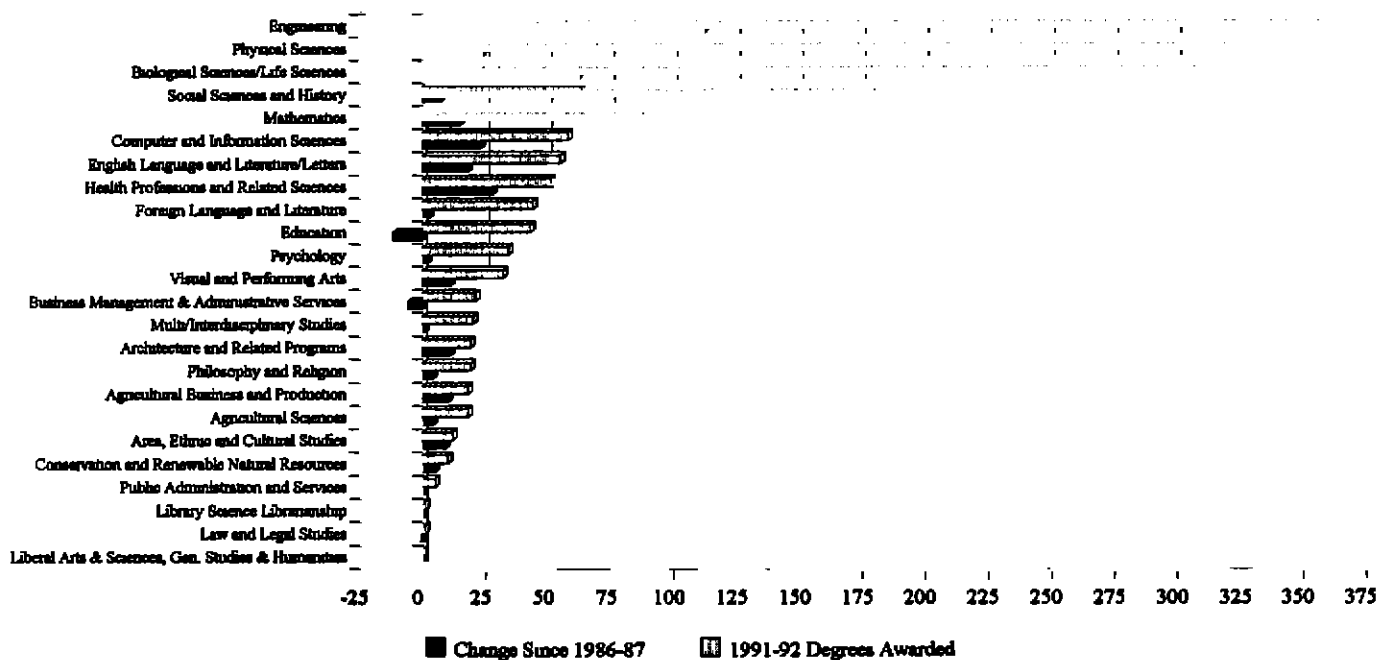
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



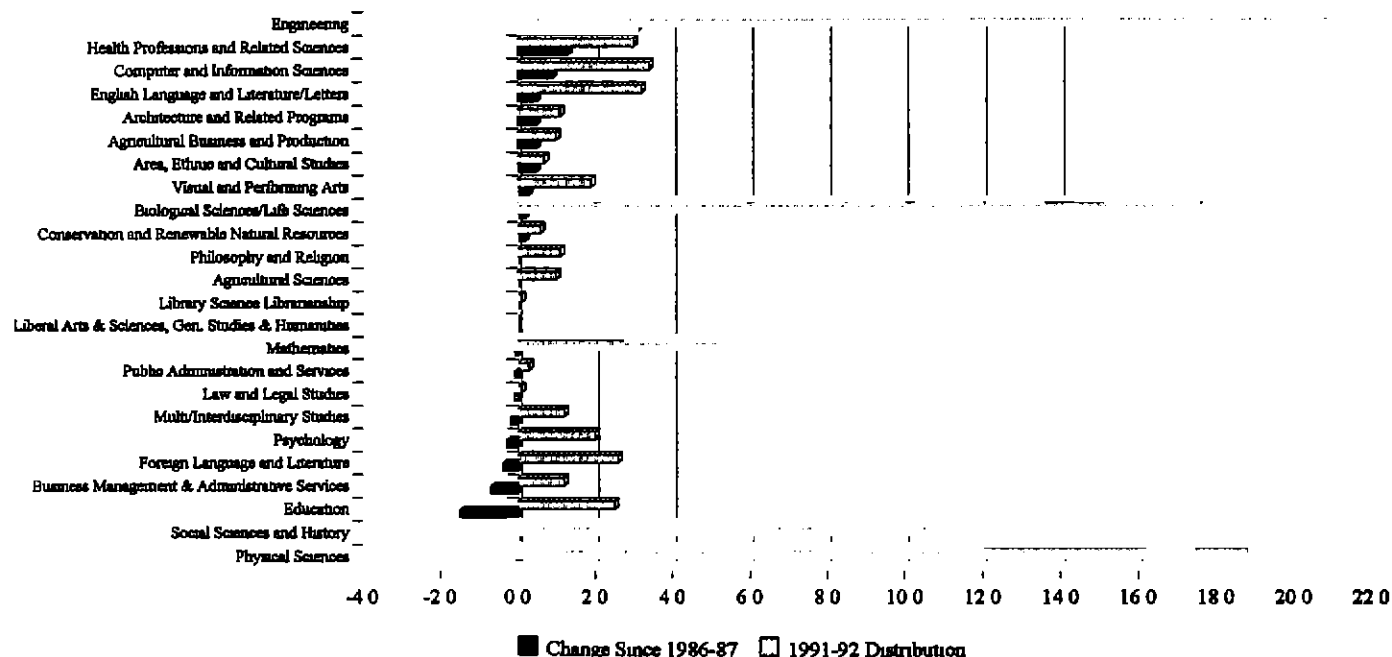
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 16 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



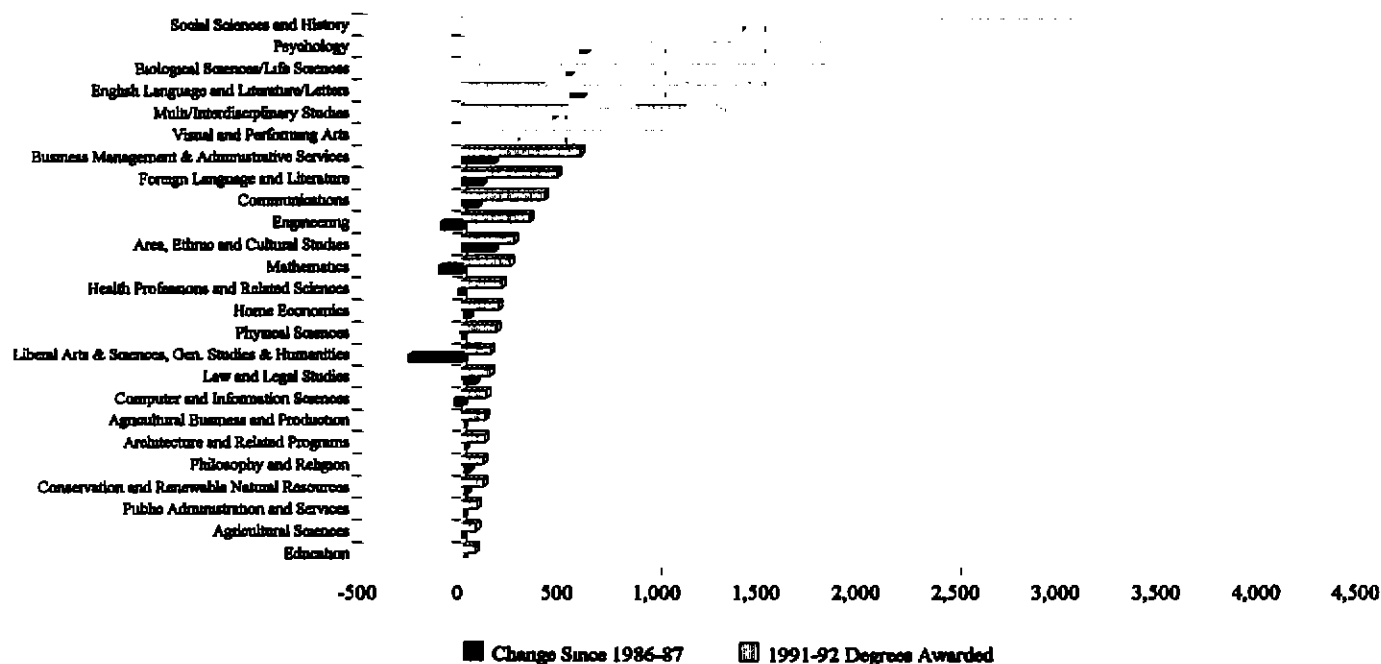
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



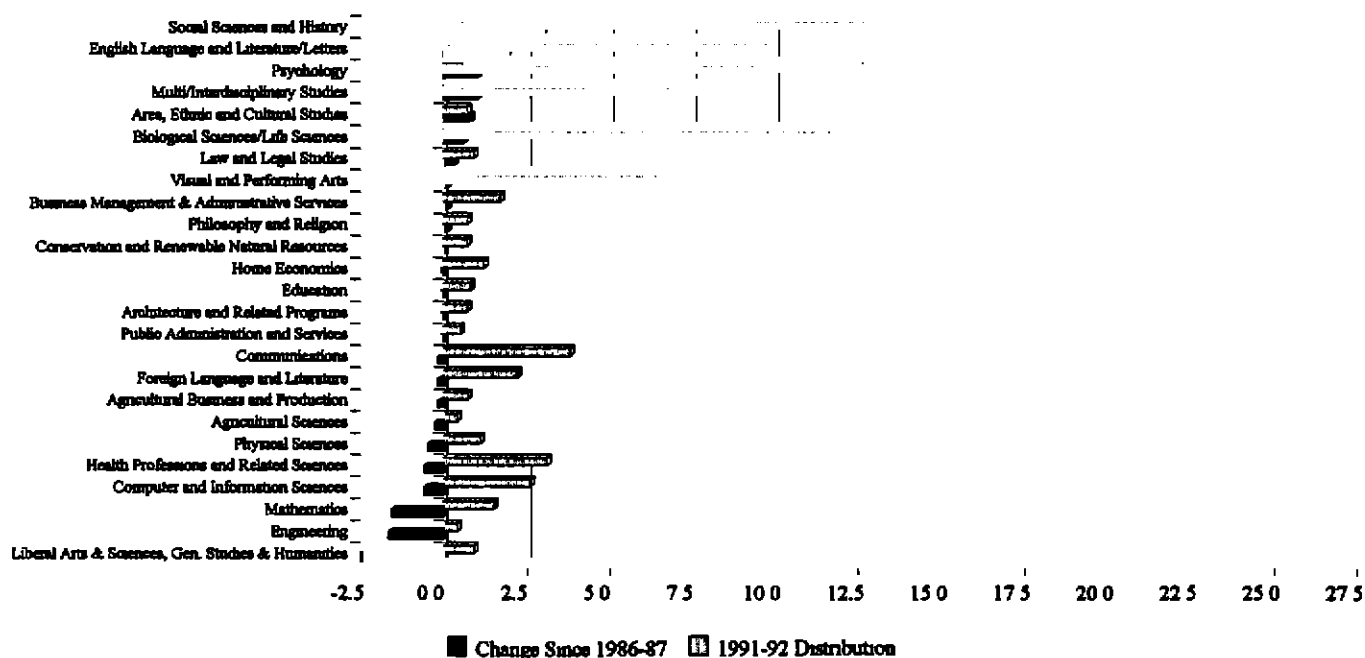
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 17 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



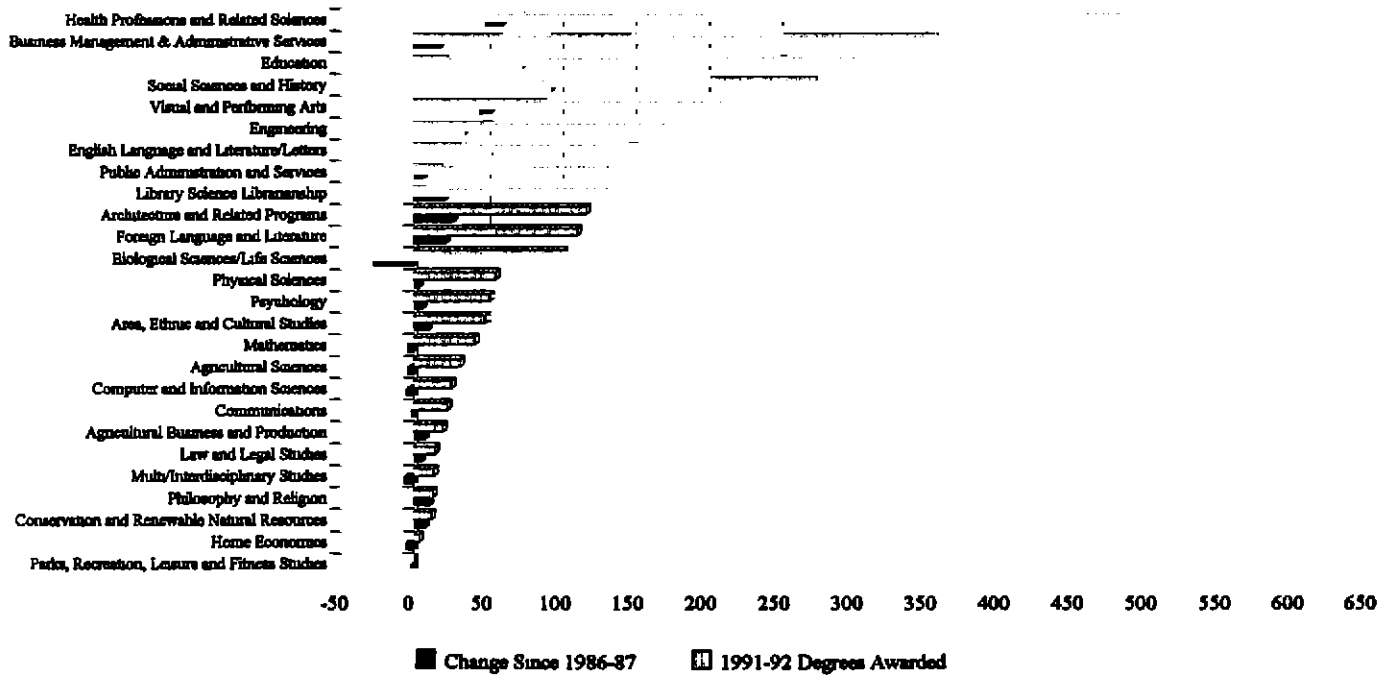
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



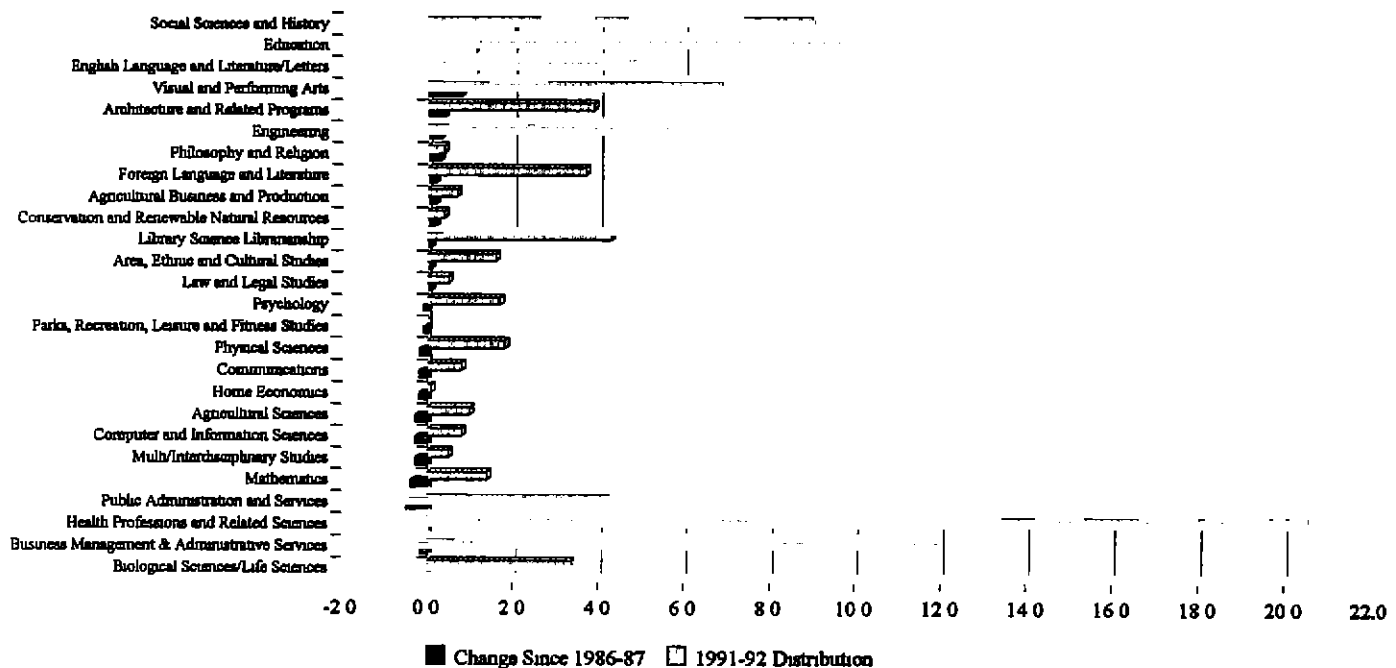
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 18 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Women

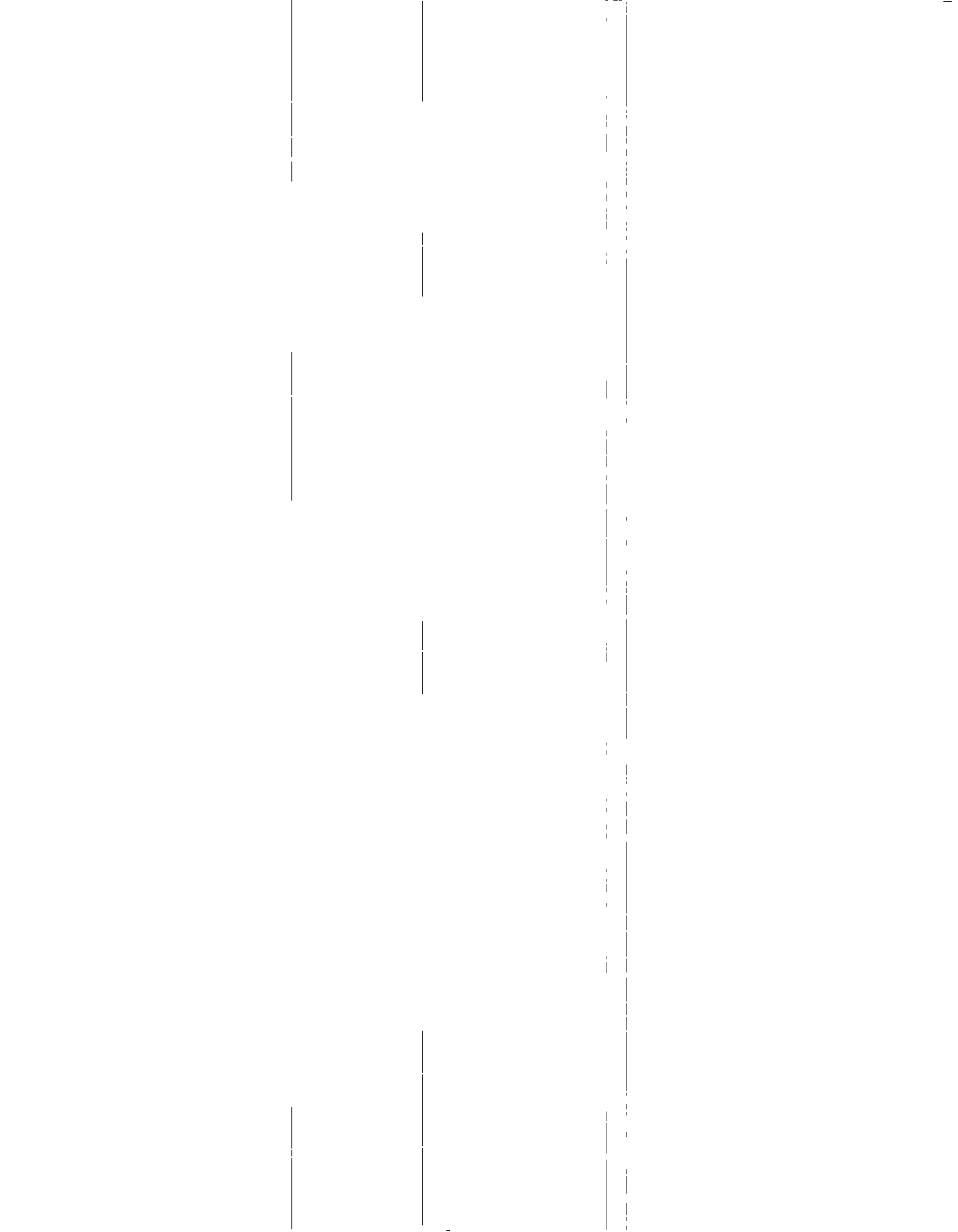
Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92

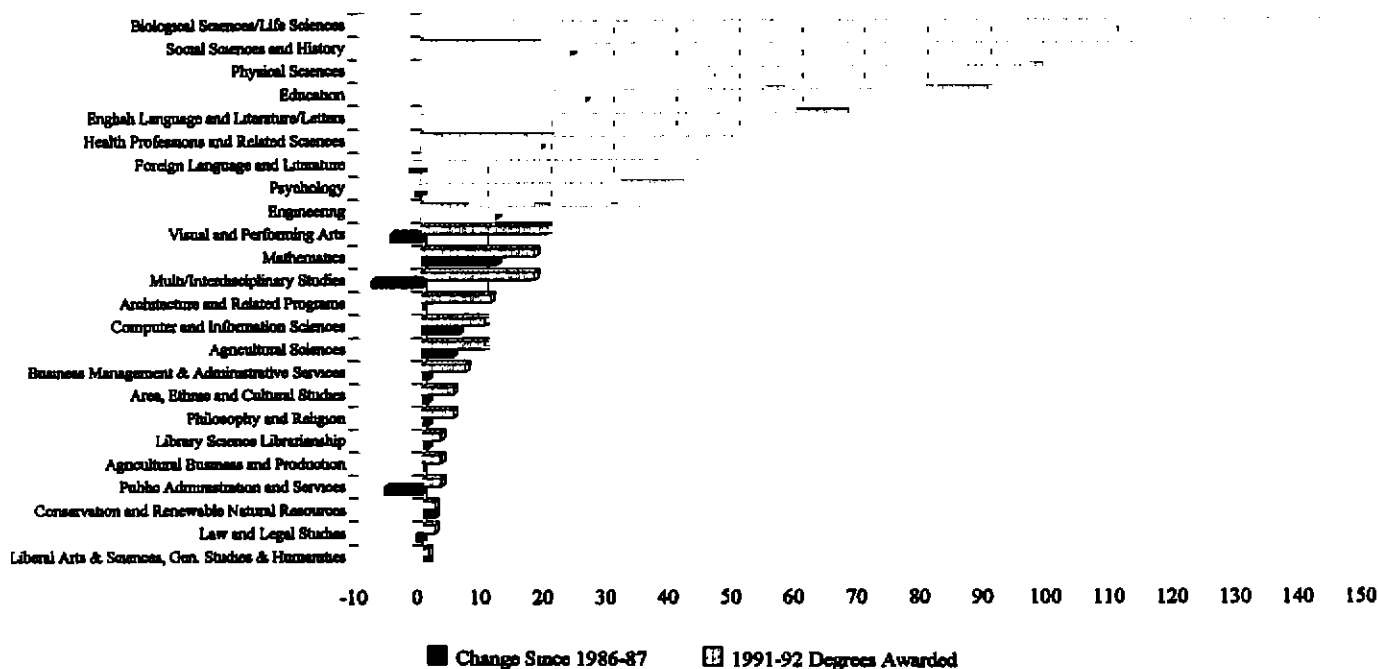


Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

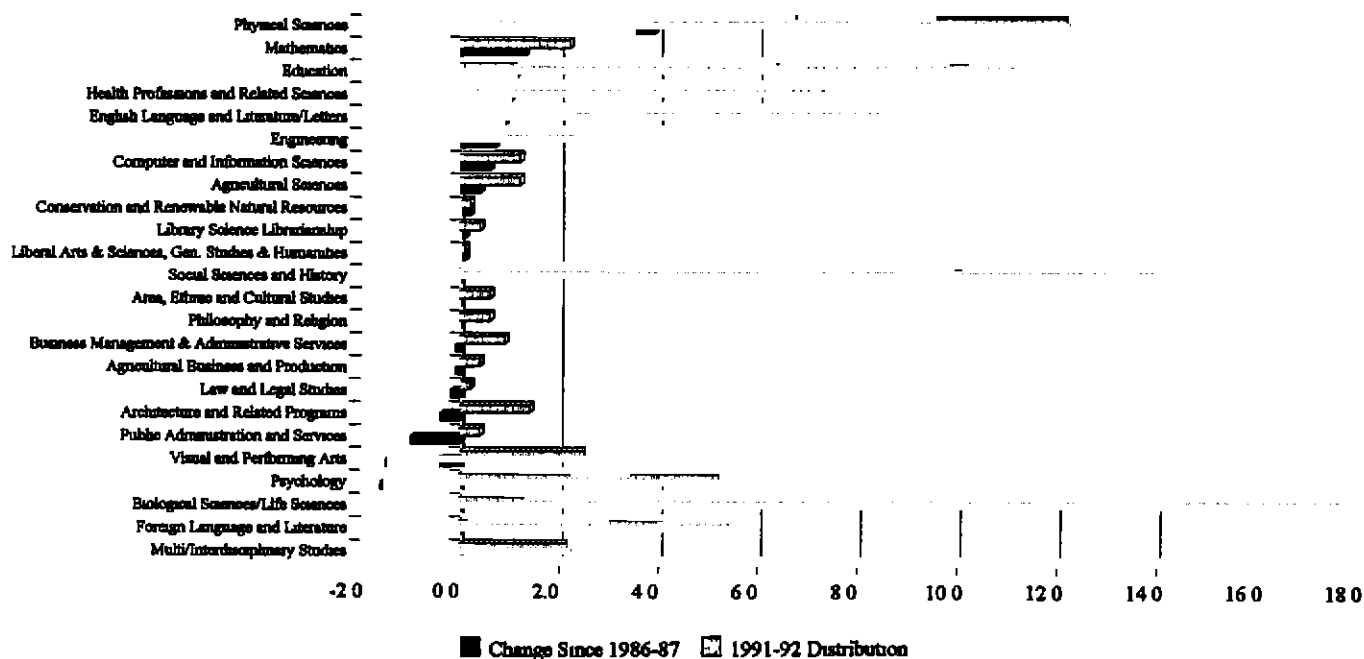


DISPLAY 19 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Women

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



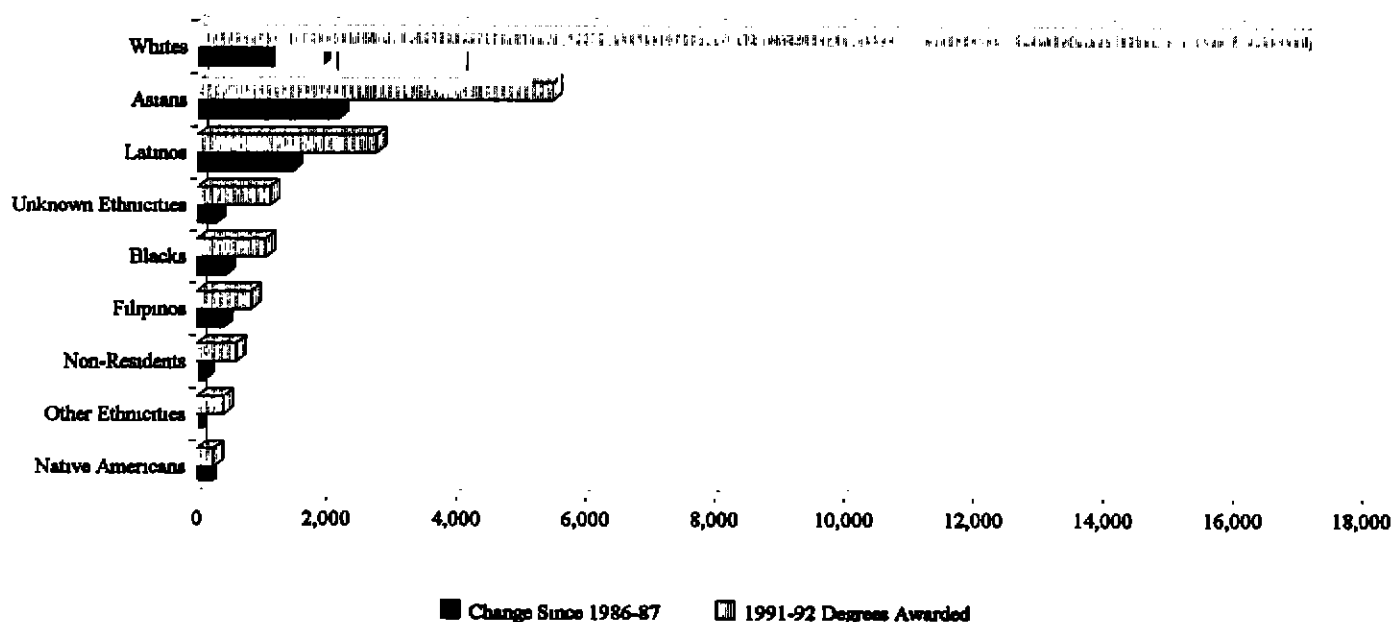
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Women by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



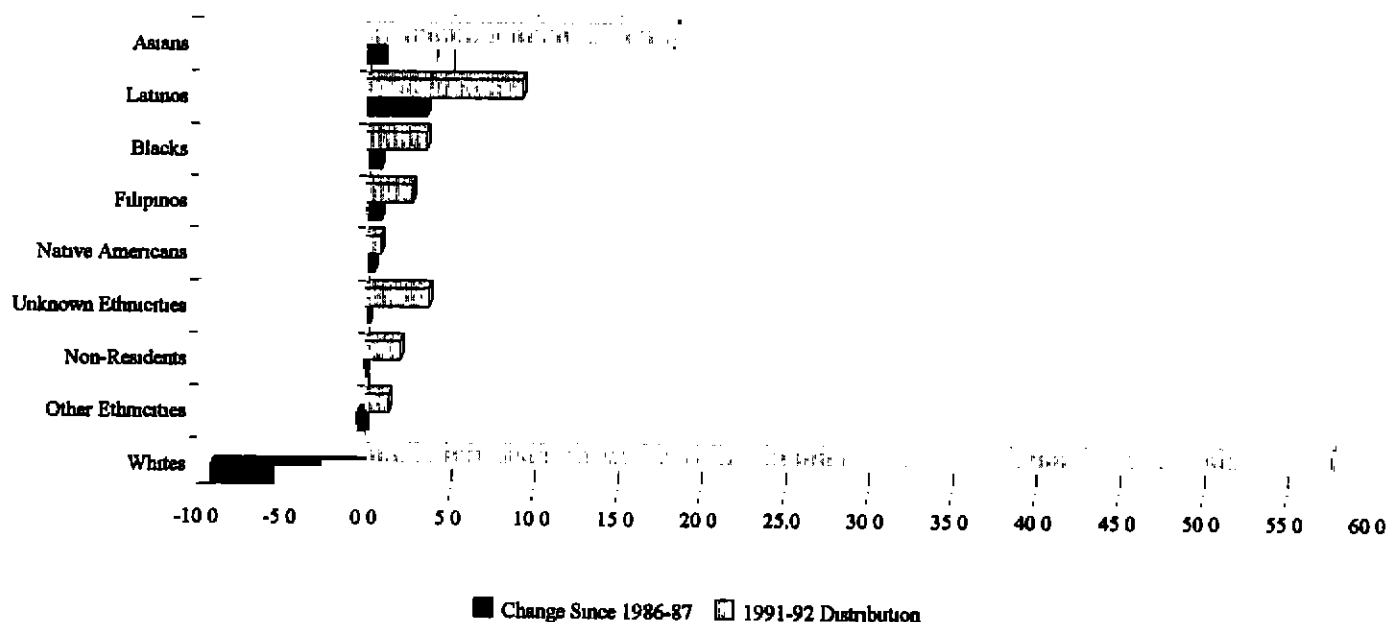
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 20 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Category

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



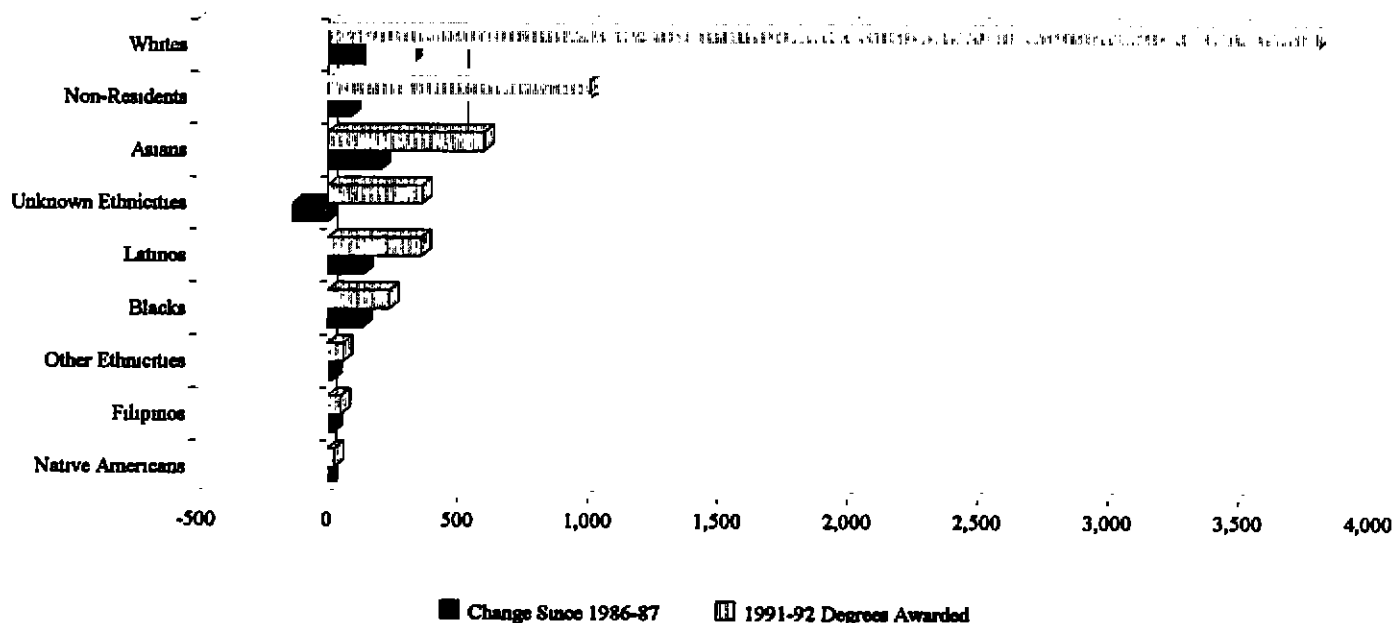
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



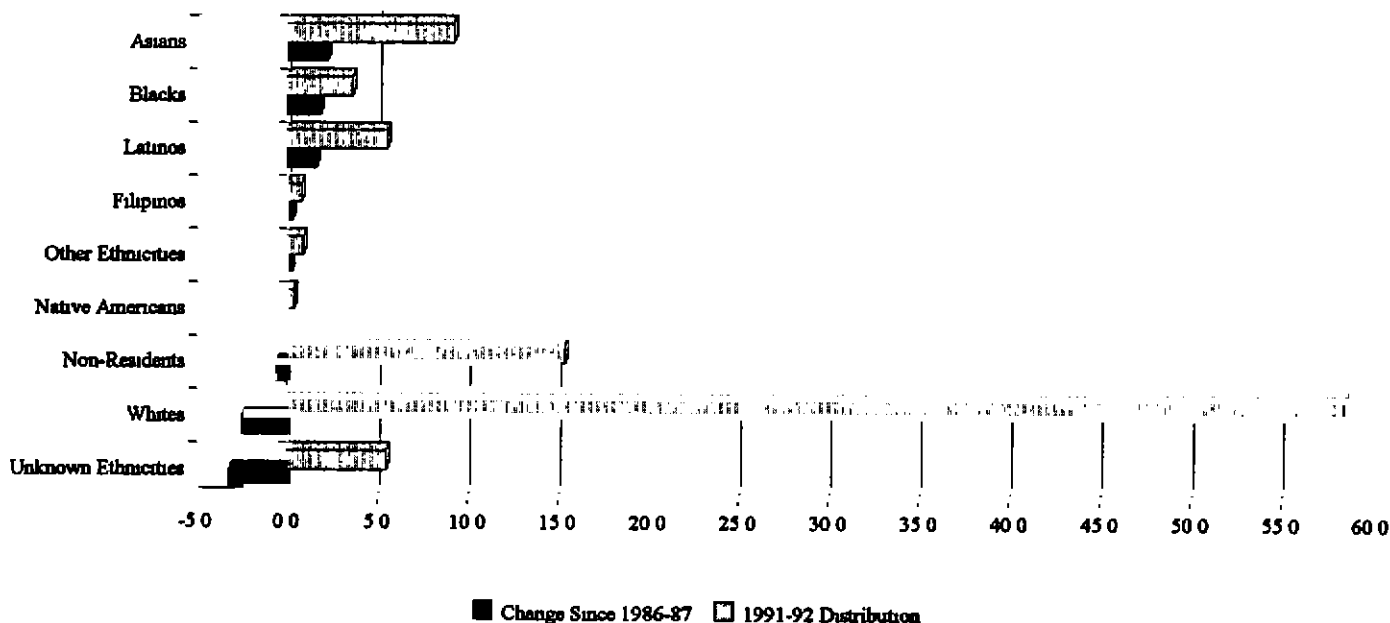
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 21 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Category

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



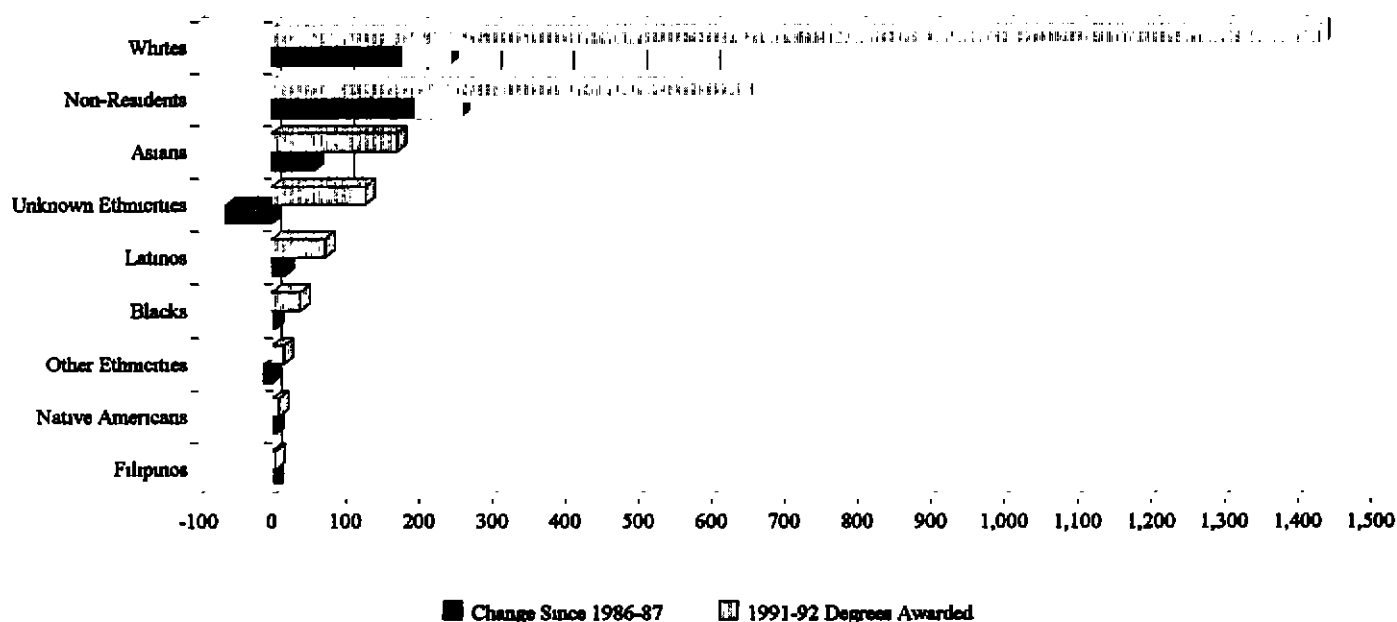
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



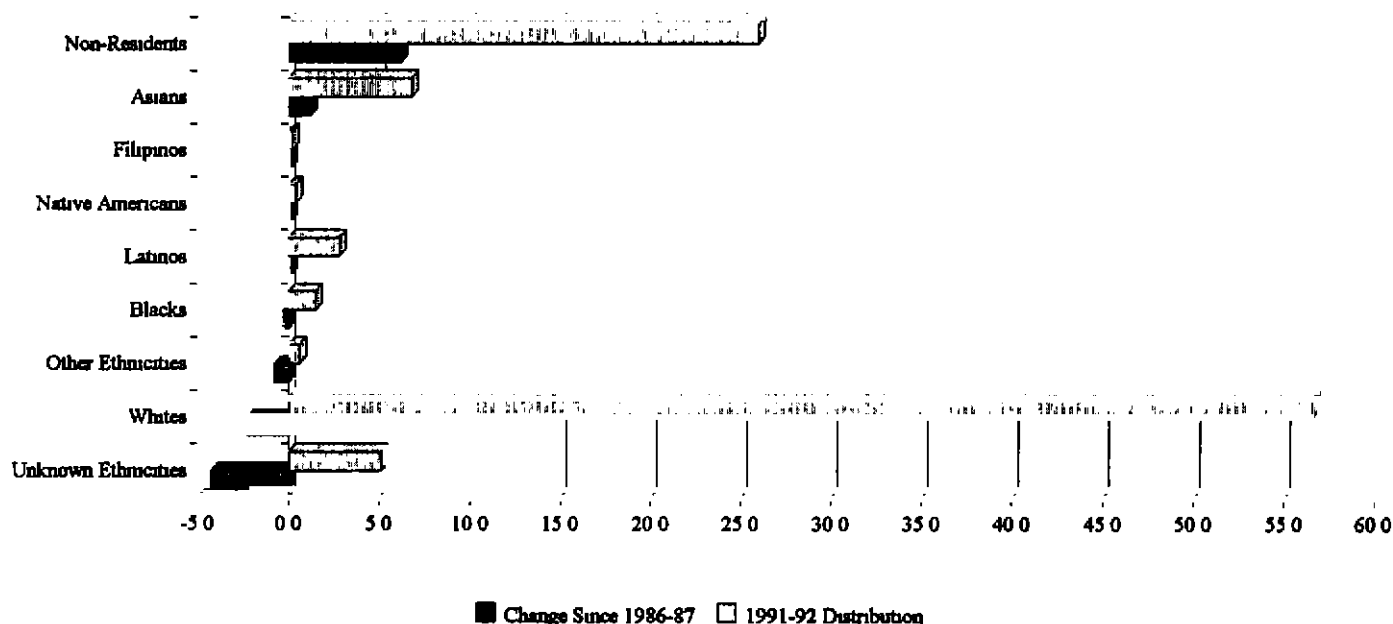
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 22 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Category

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Racial/Ethnic Groups and Non-Resident Students by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

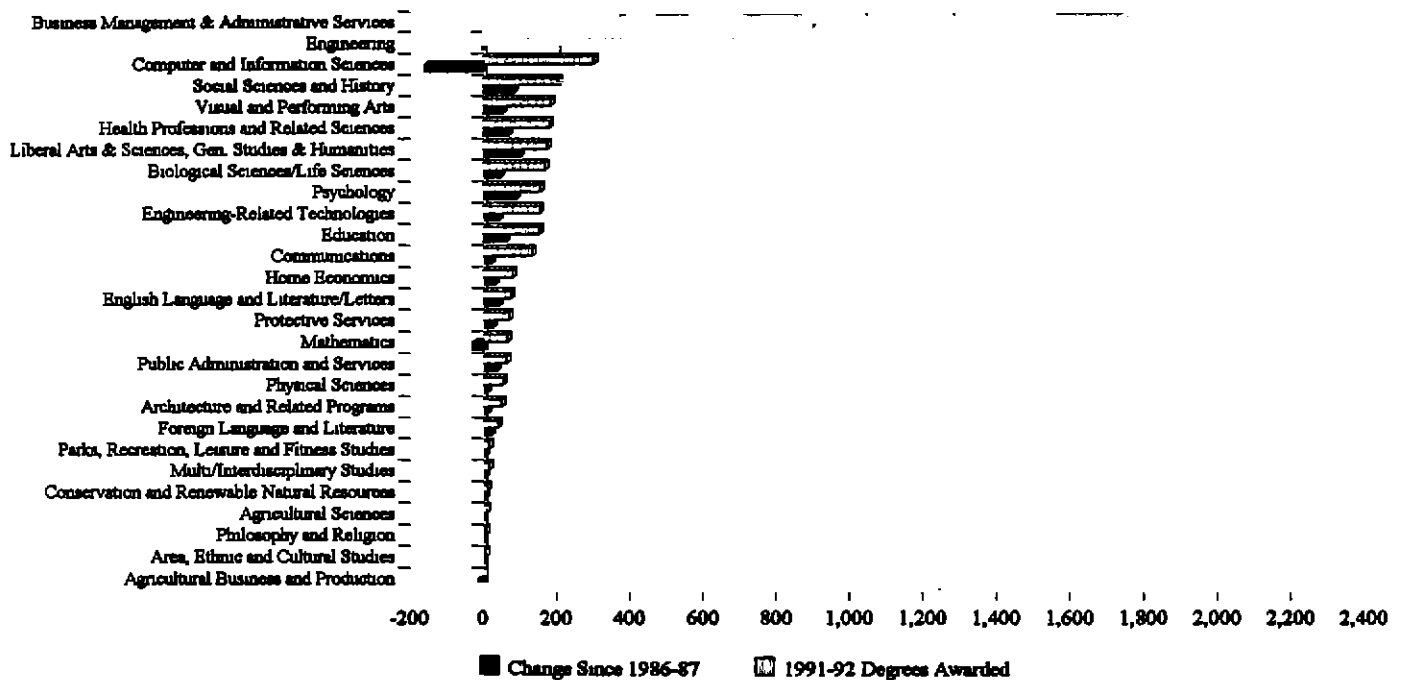
APPENDIX Degrees Awarded by Racial/Ethnic Group

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44	24 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians
45	25 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks
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54	34 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups
55	35 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites
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57	37 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups
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72	52 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Latinos
73	53 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans
74	54 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

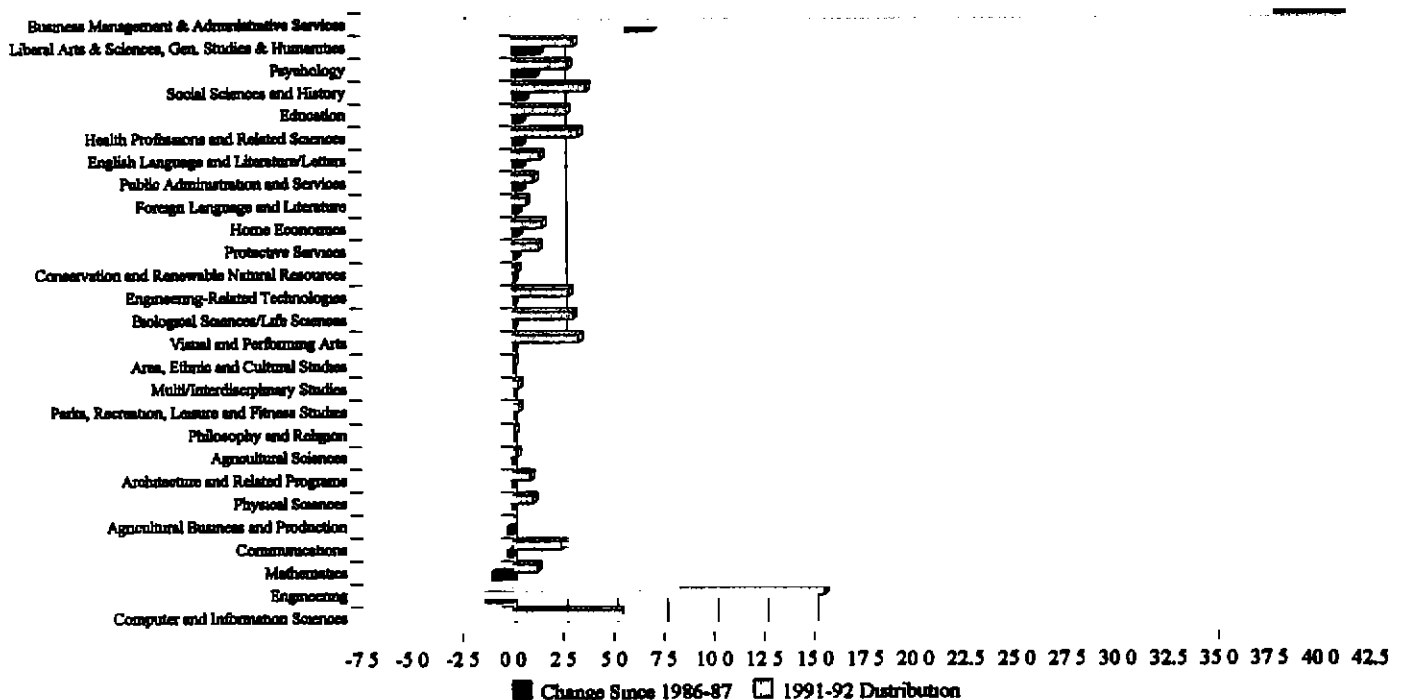
<i>Page</i>	<i>Number and Topic</i>
75	55 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Native Americans
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DISPLAY 23 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



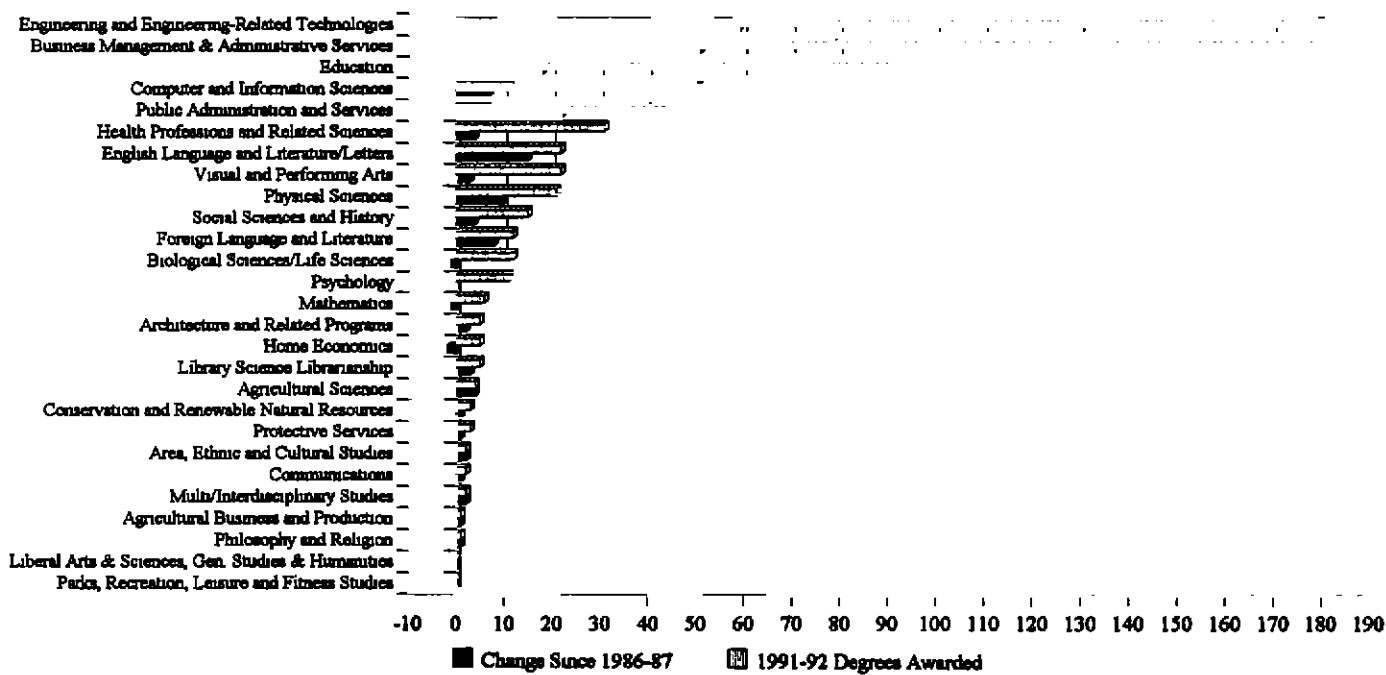
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



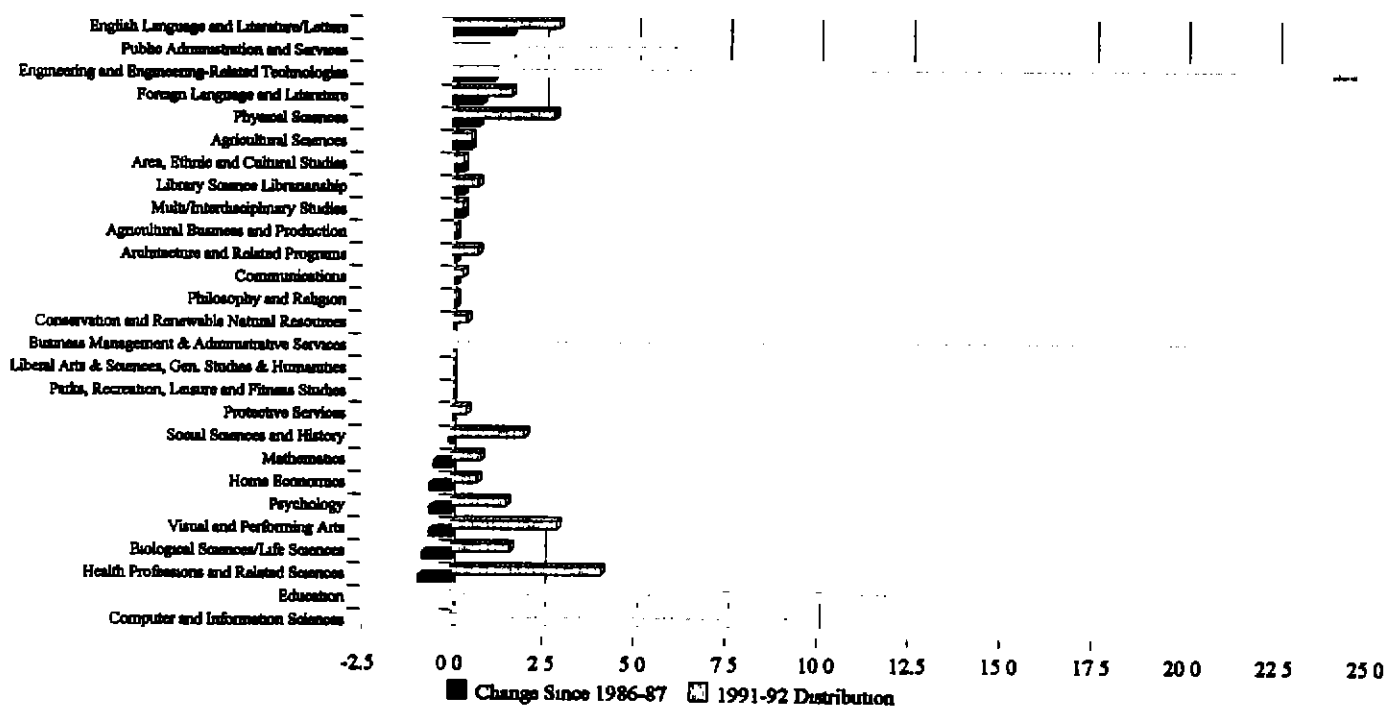
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 24 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



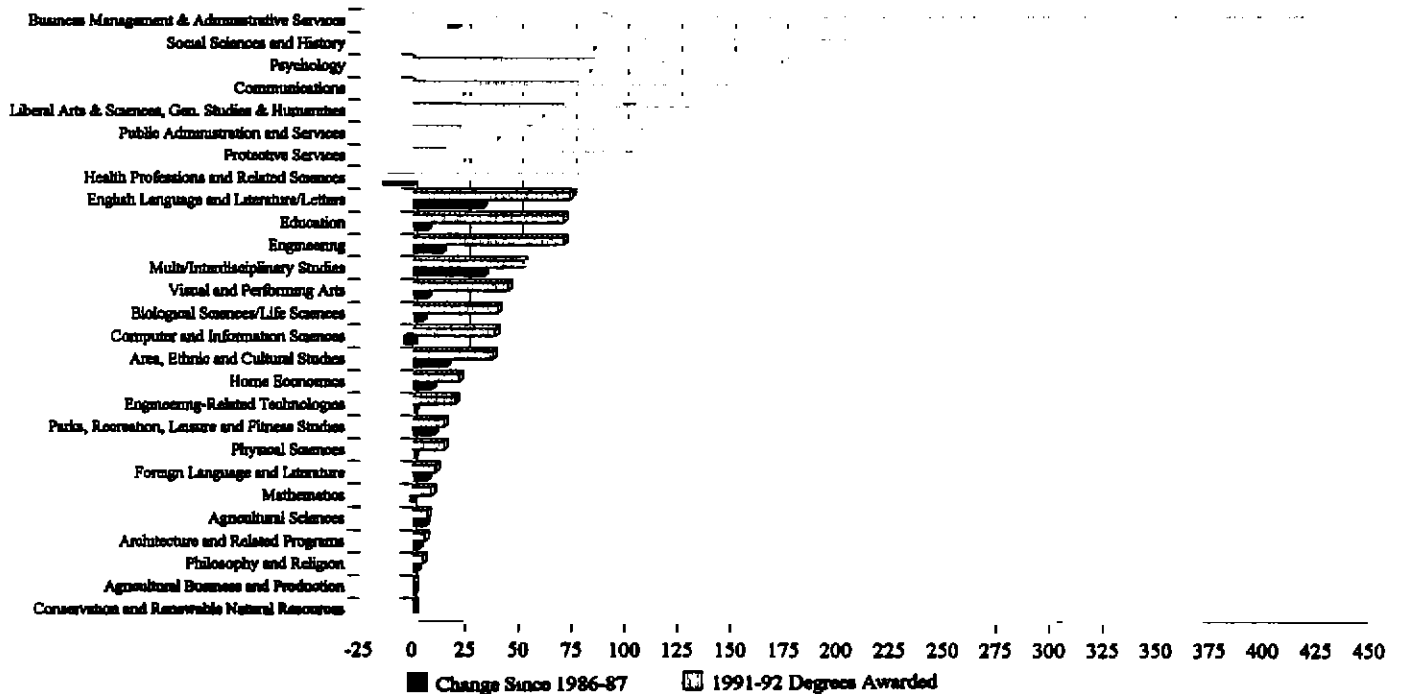
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



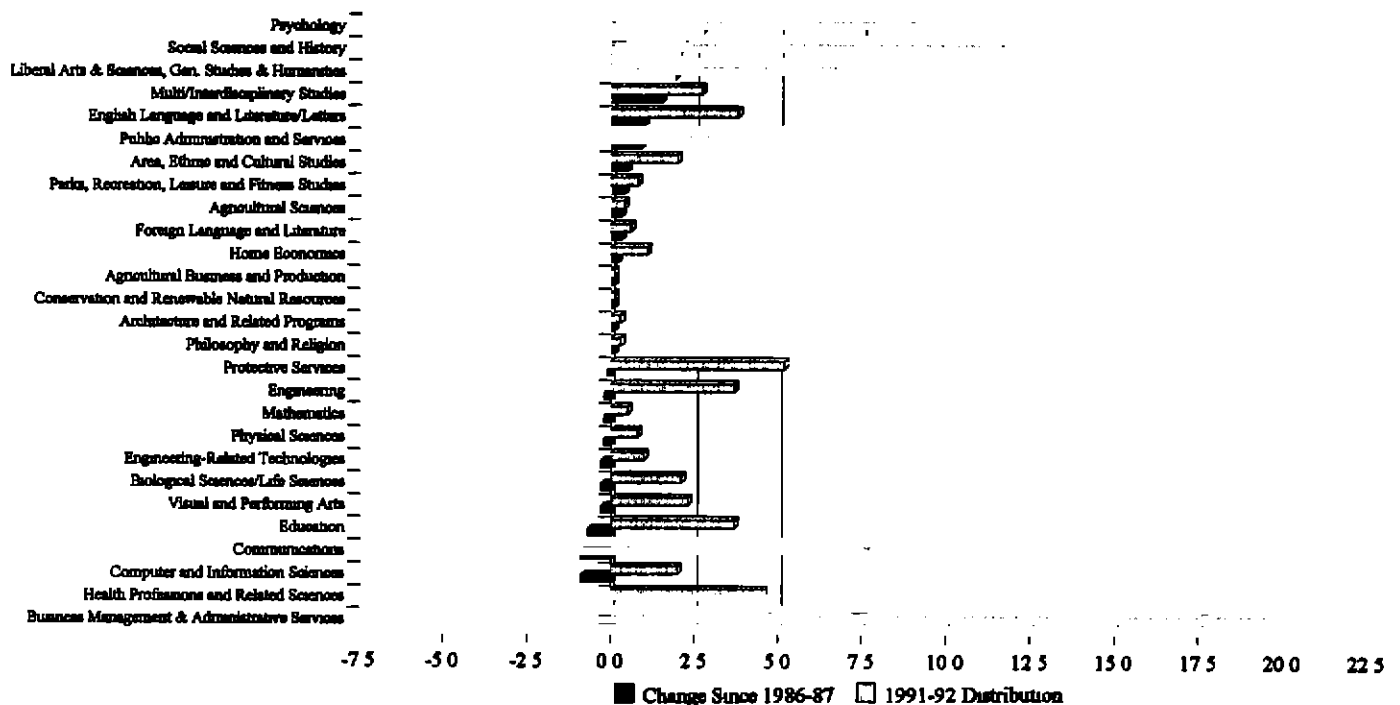
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 25 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



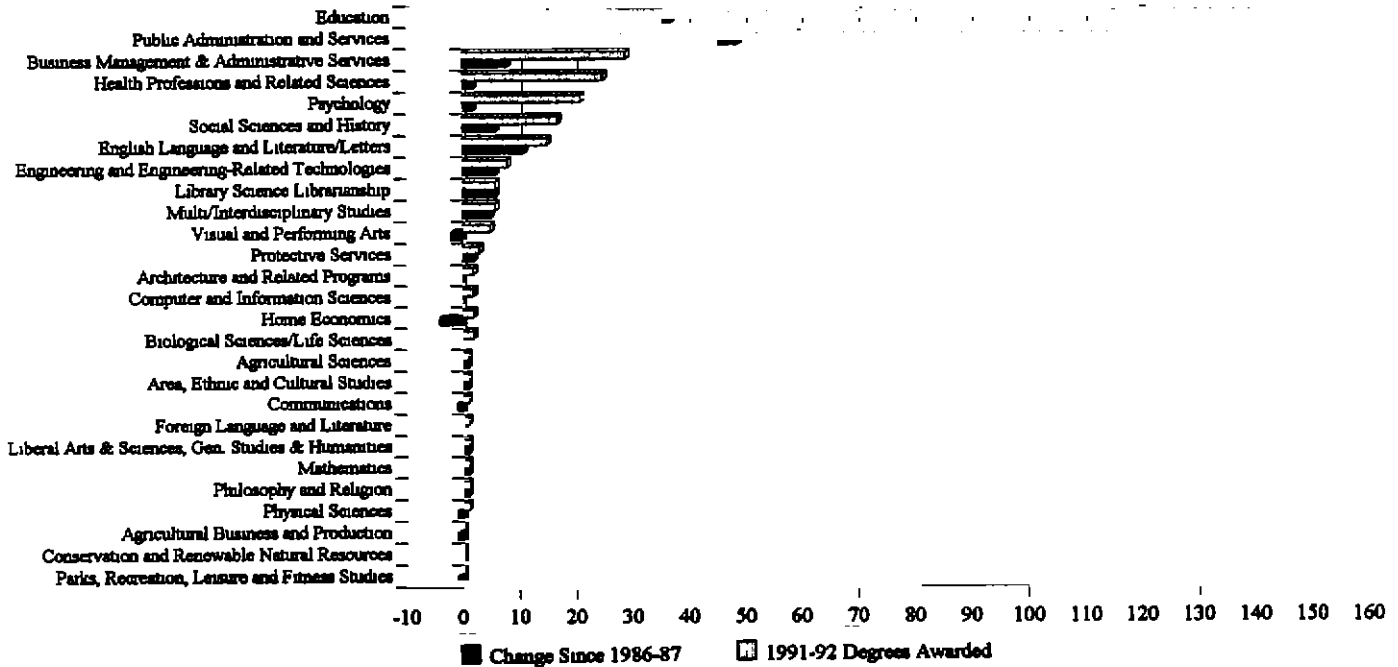
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



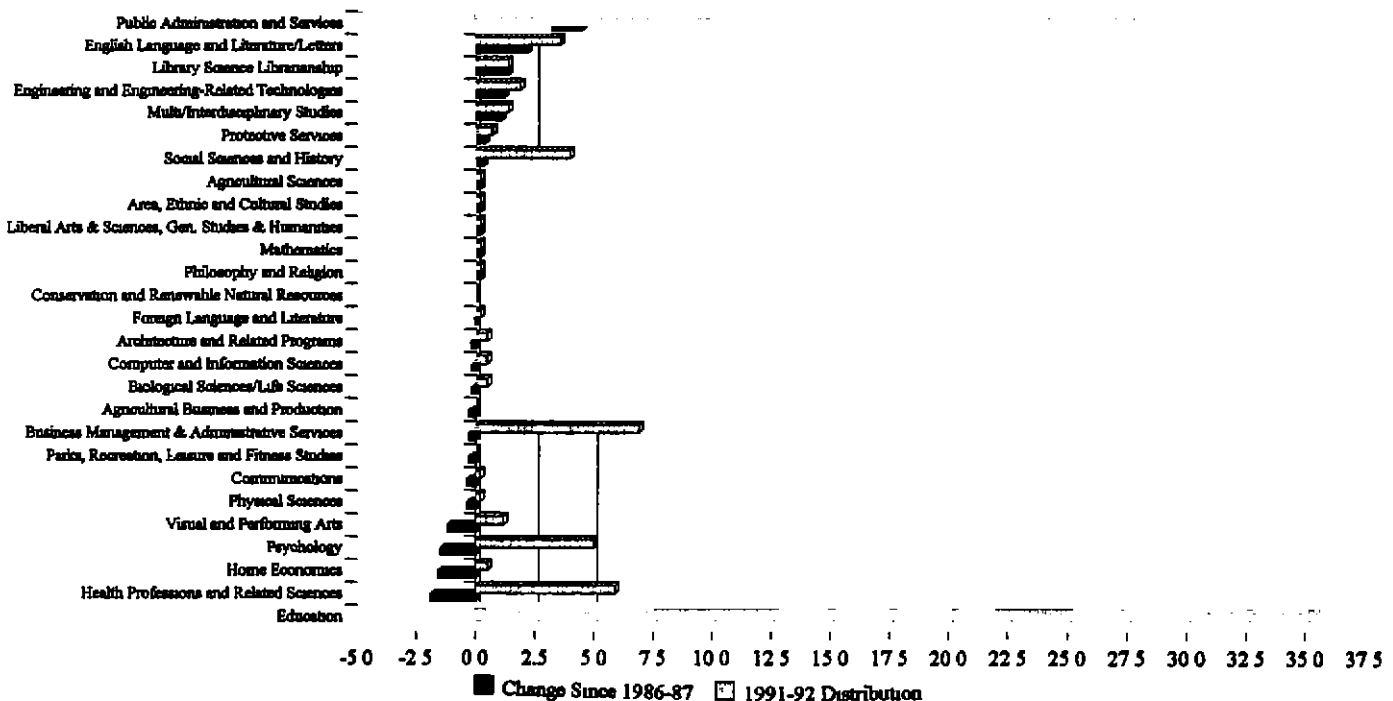
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 26 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



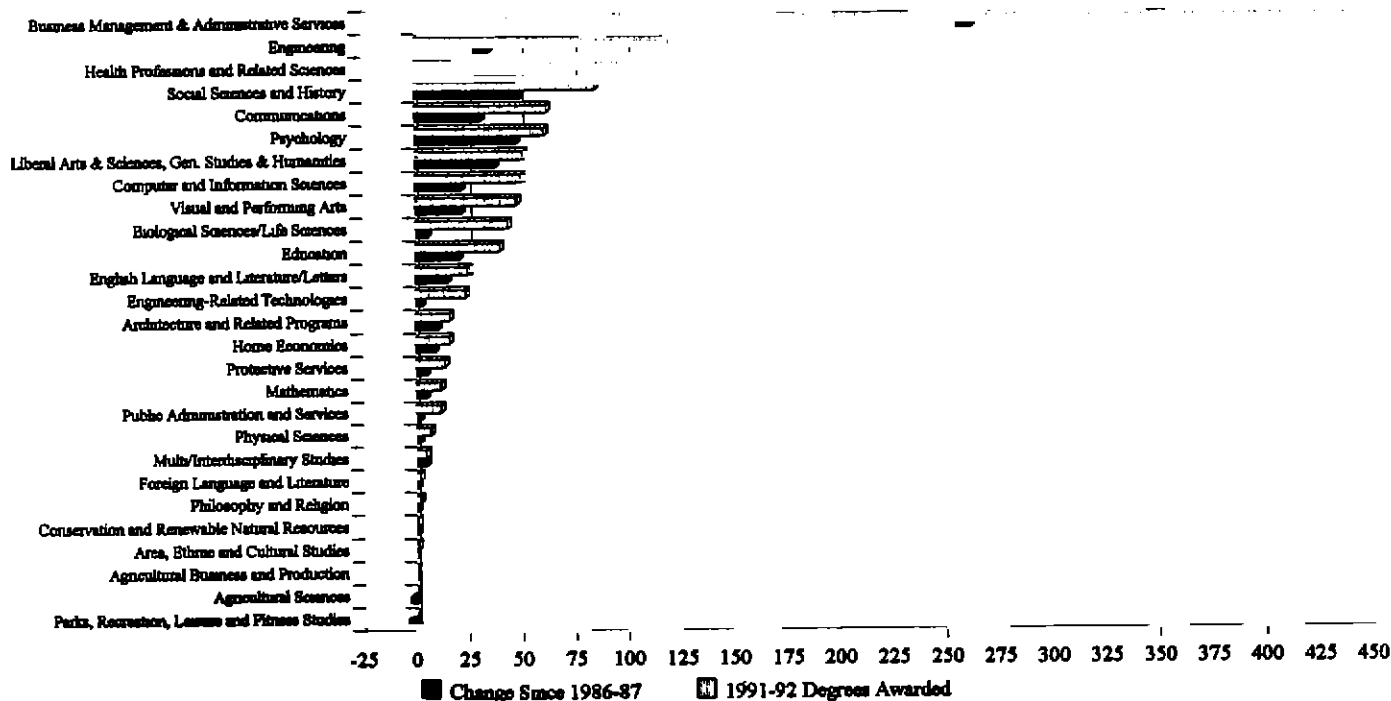
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



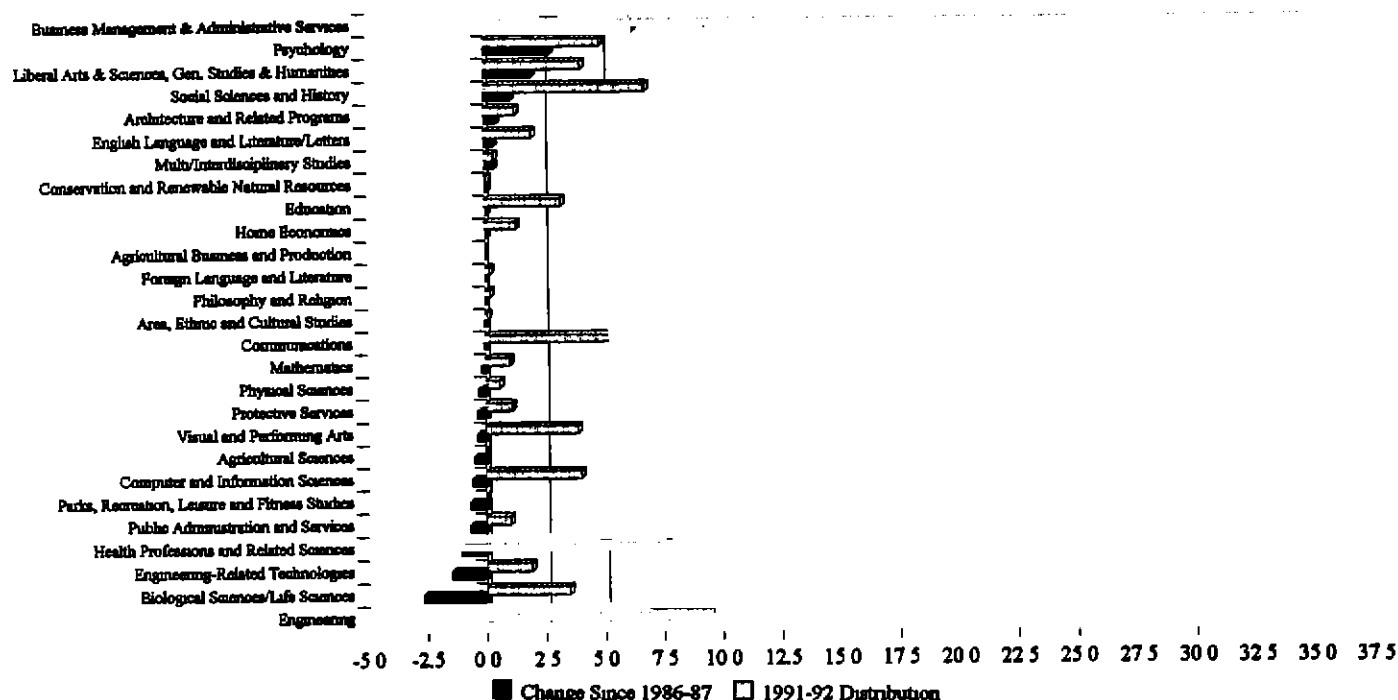
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 27 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



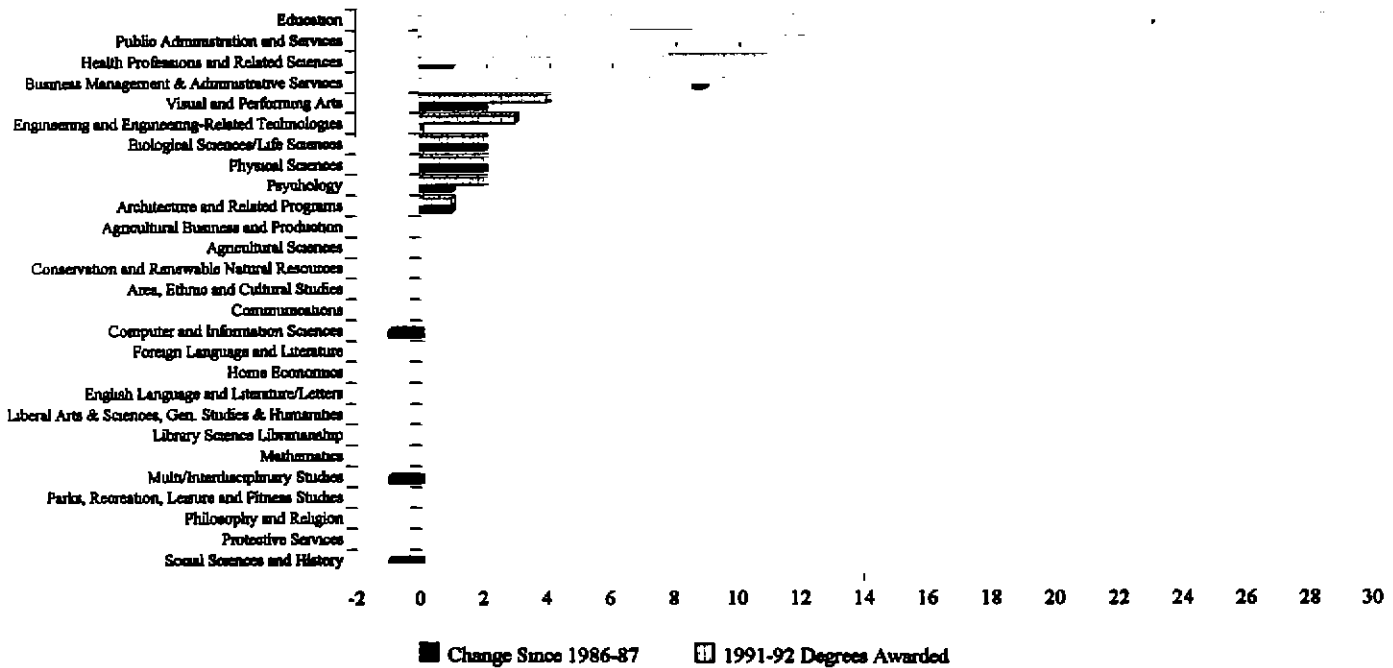
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



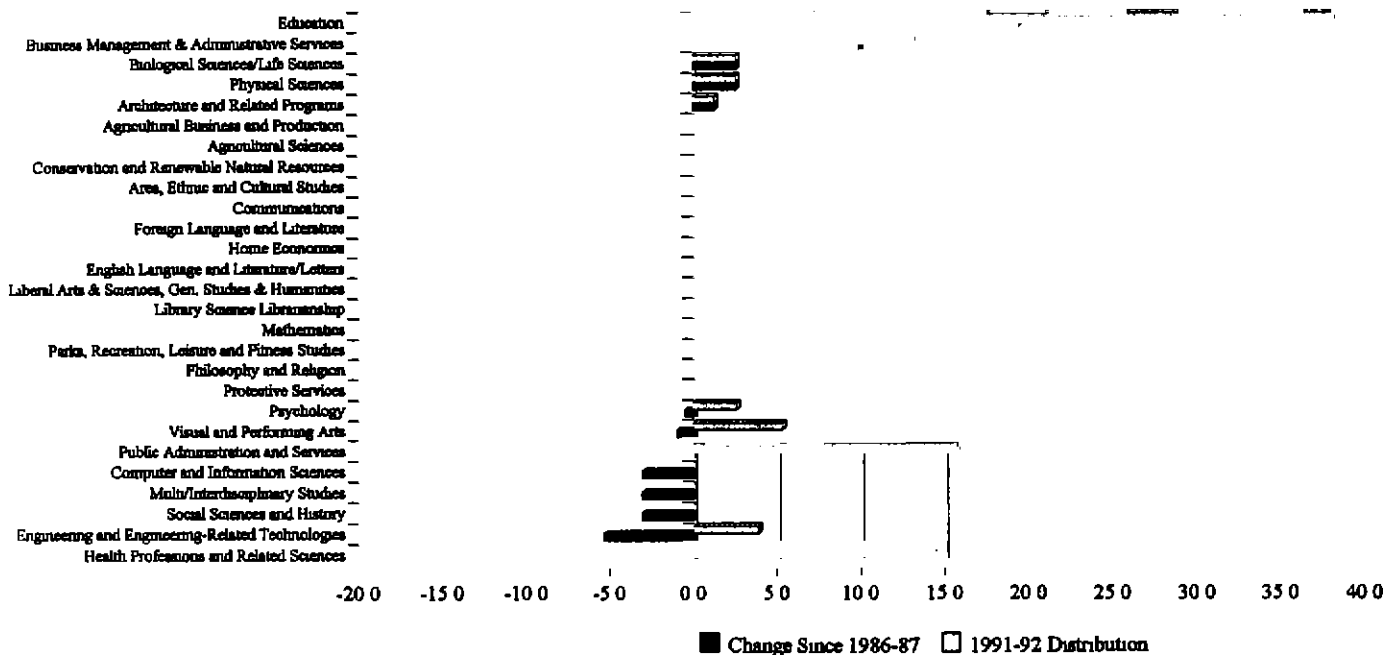
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 28 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



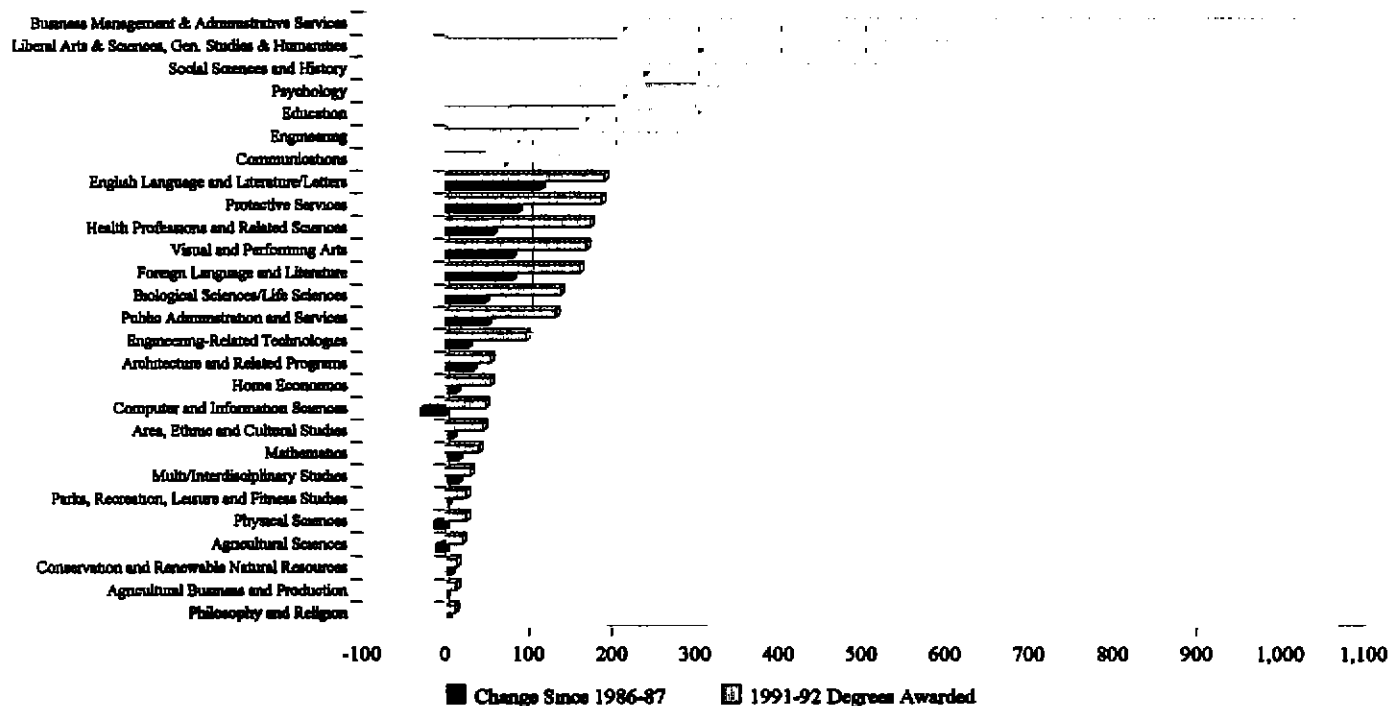
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



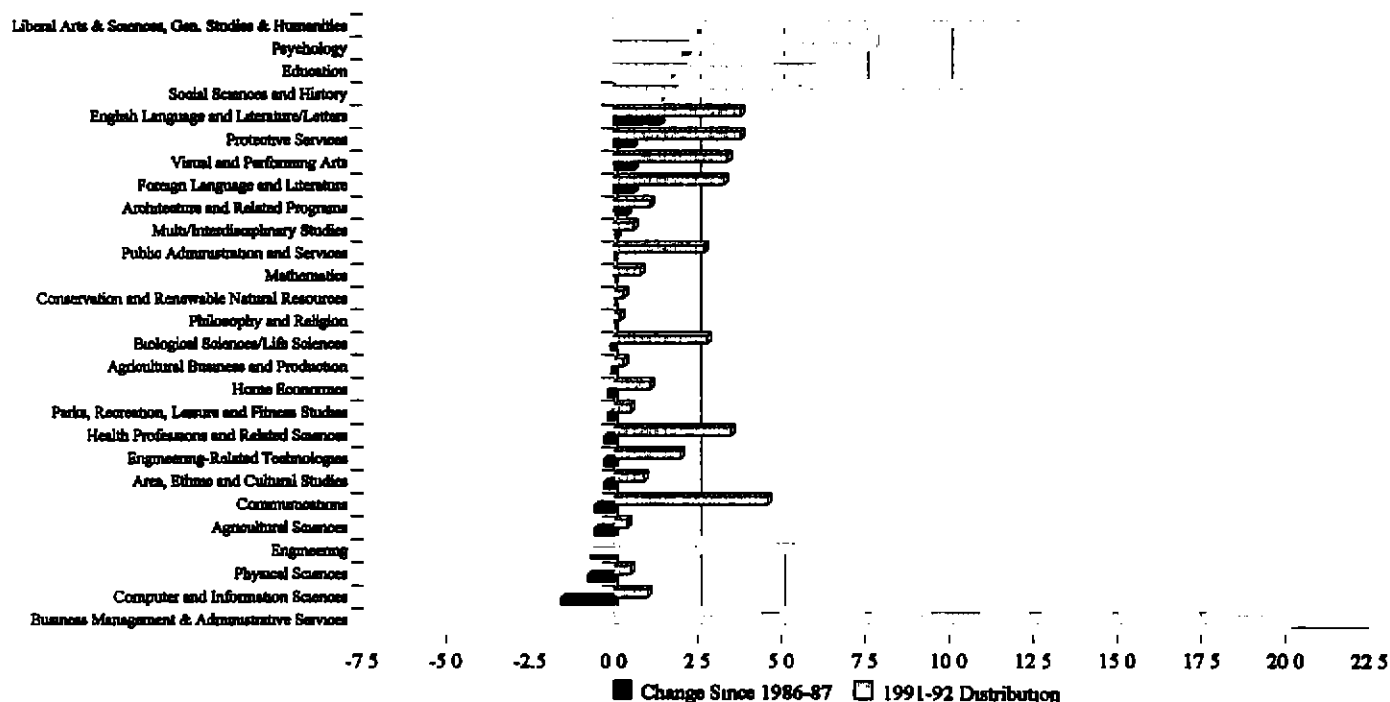
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 29 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



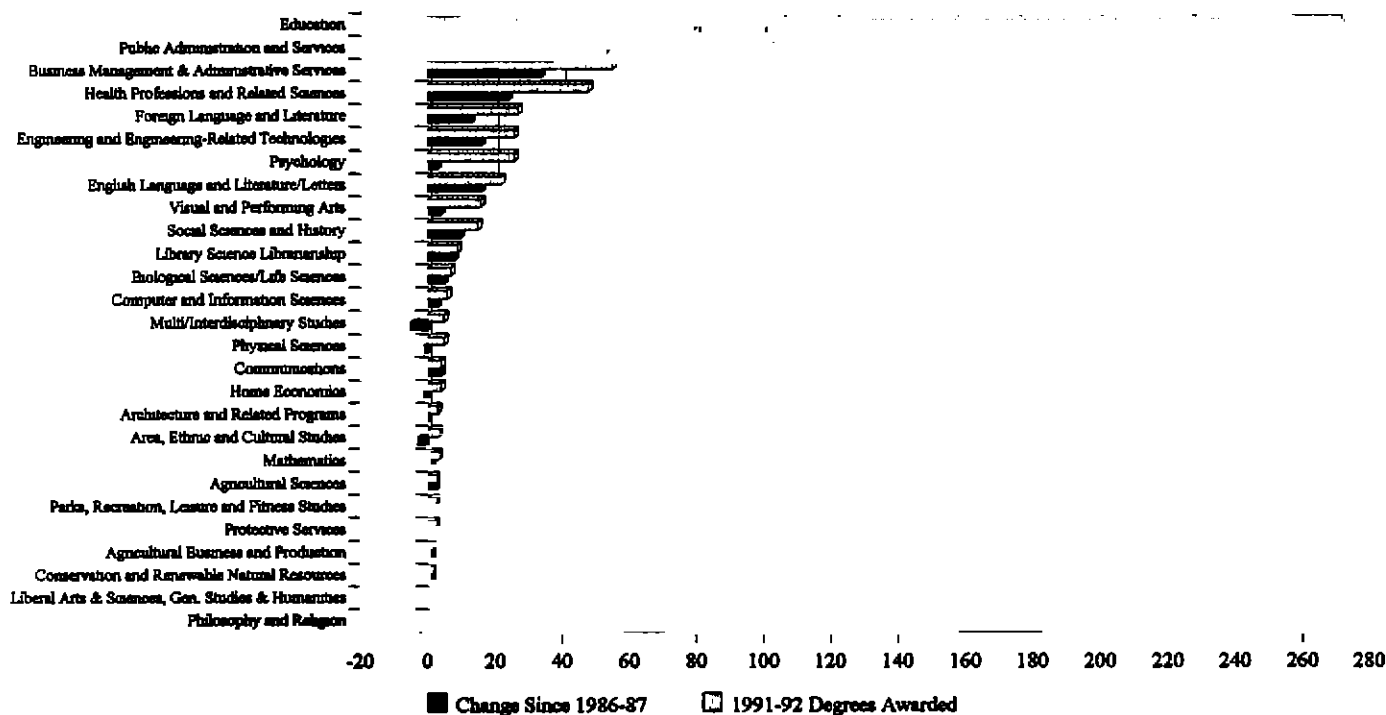
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



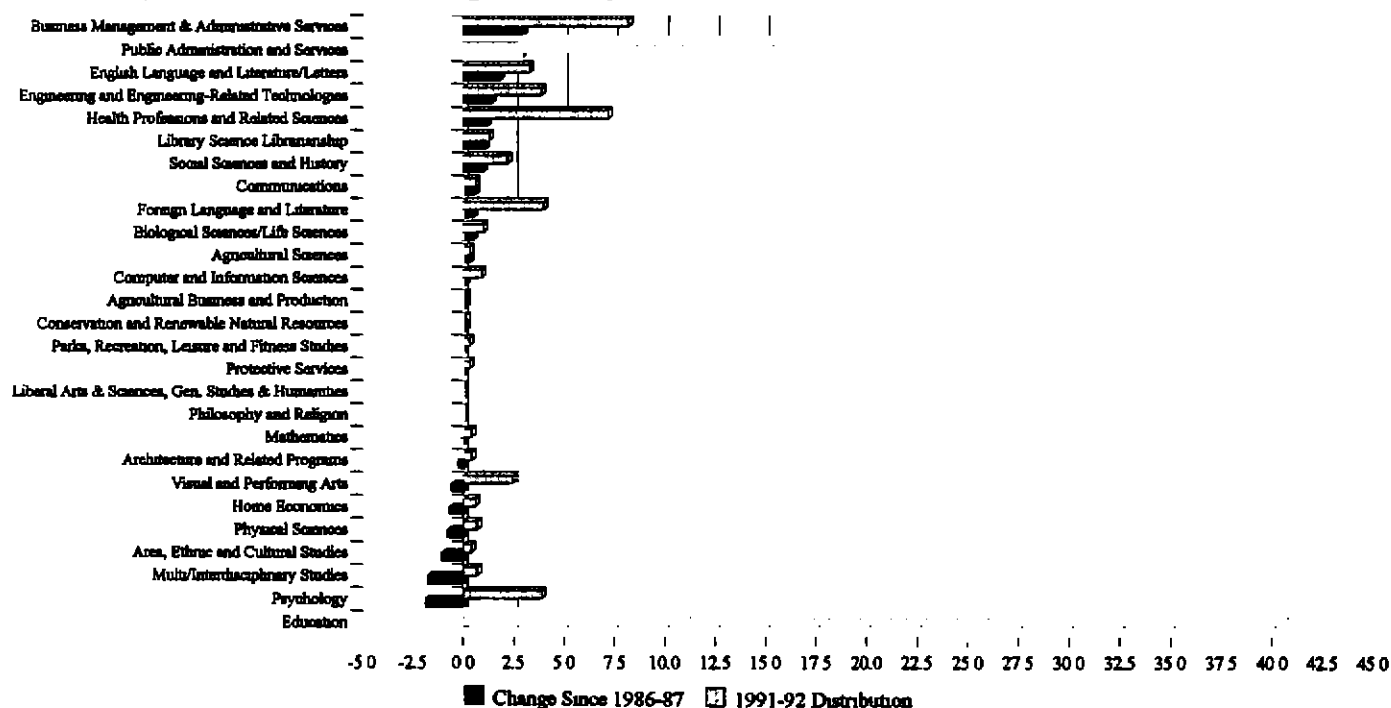
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 30 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



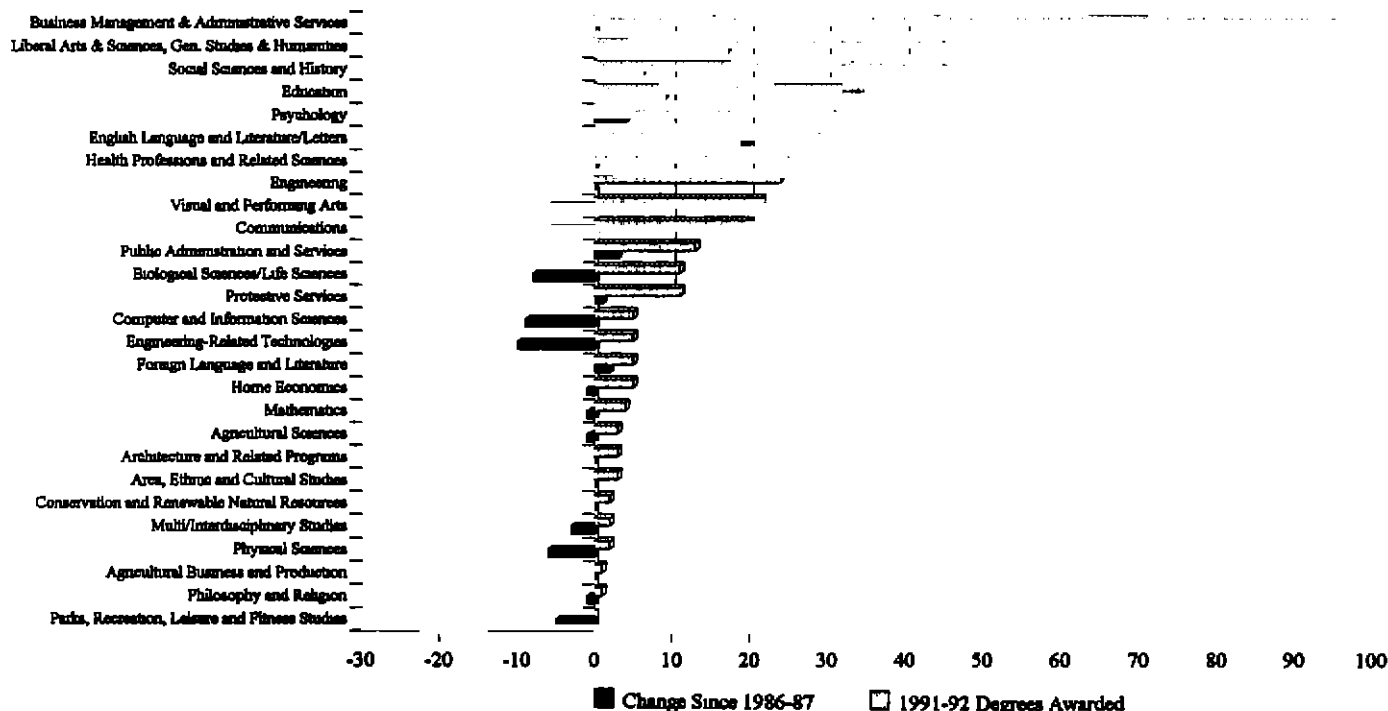
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



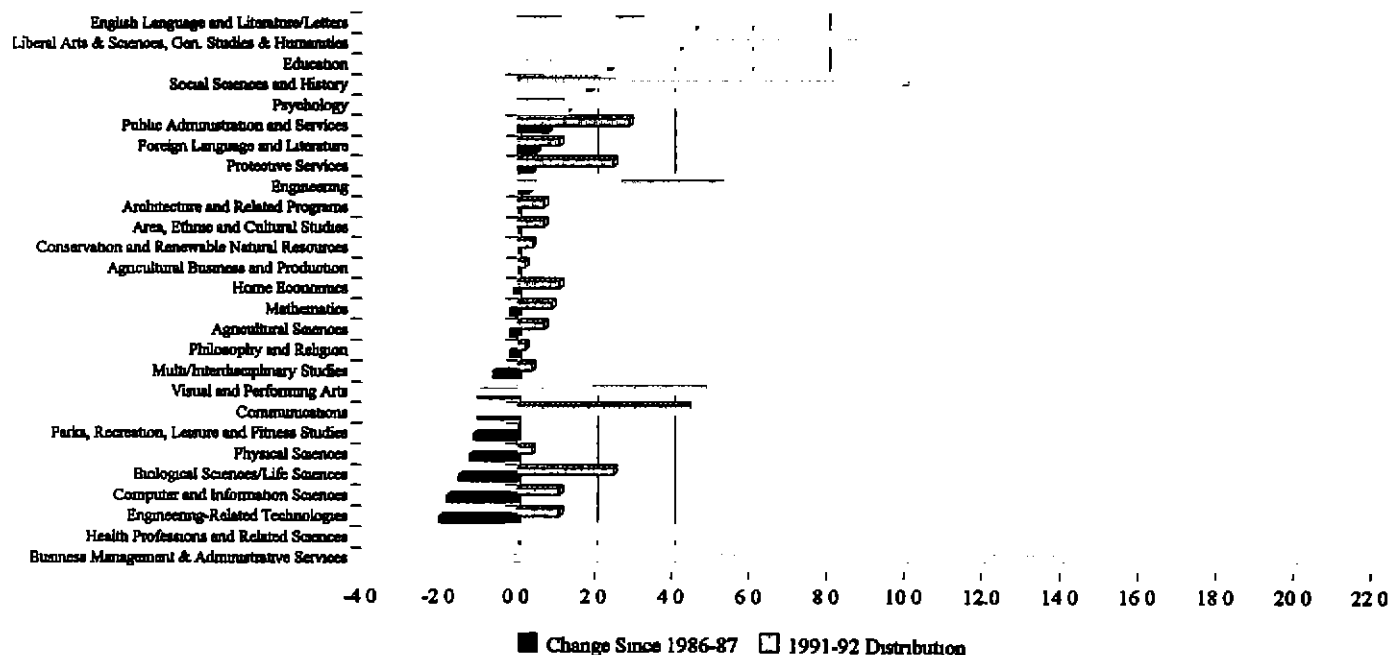
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 31 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



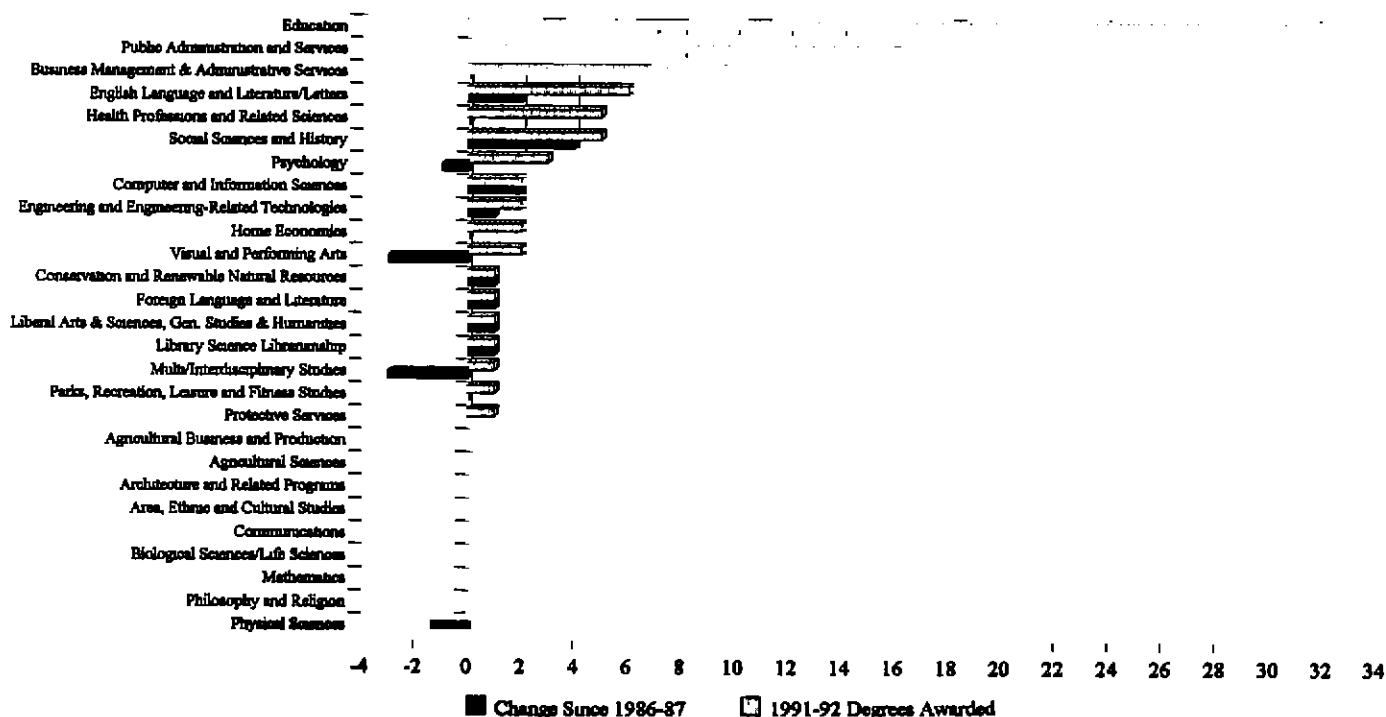
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



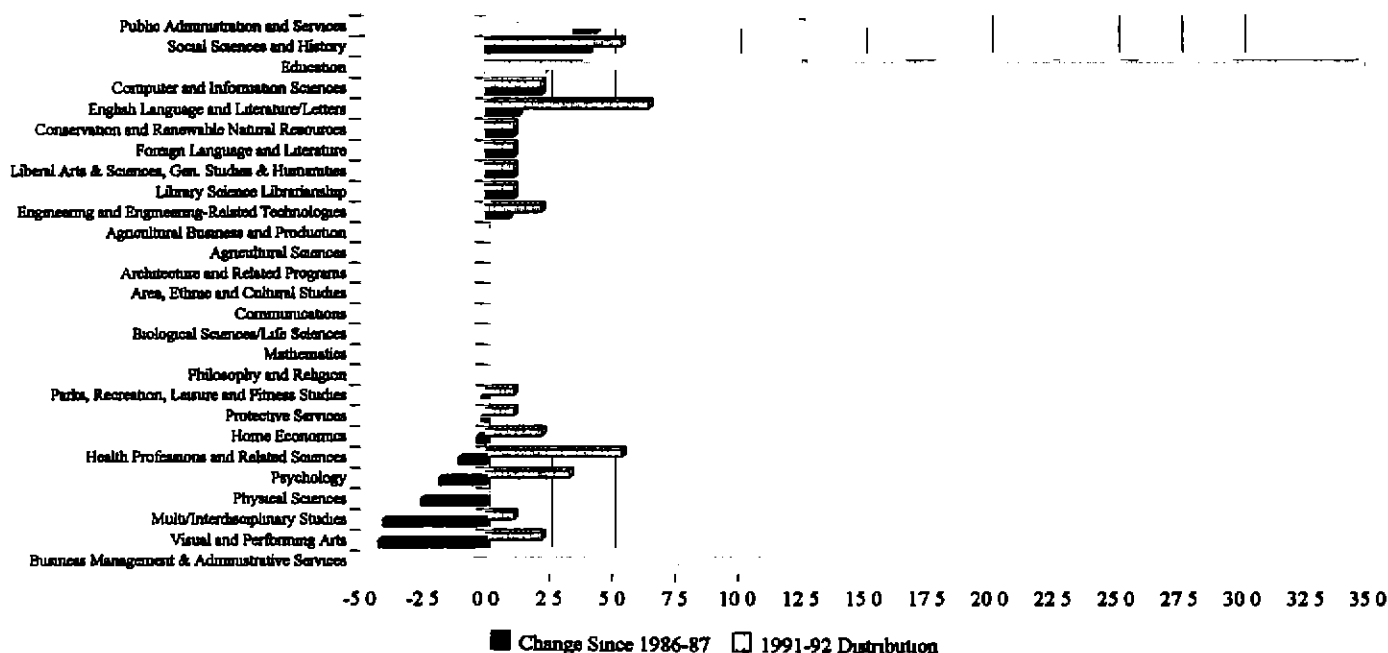
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 32 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



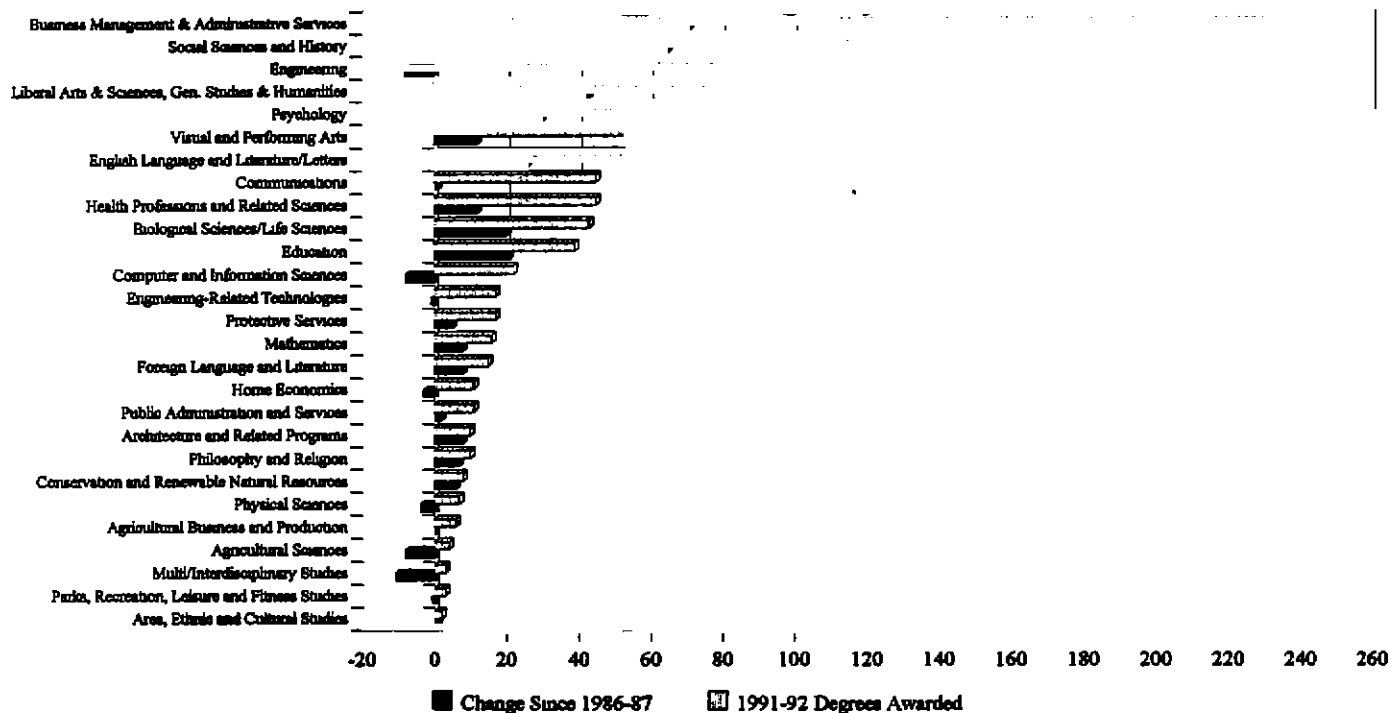
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



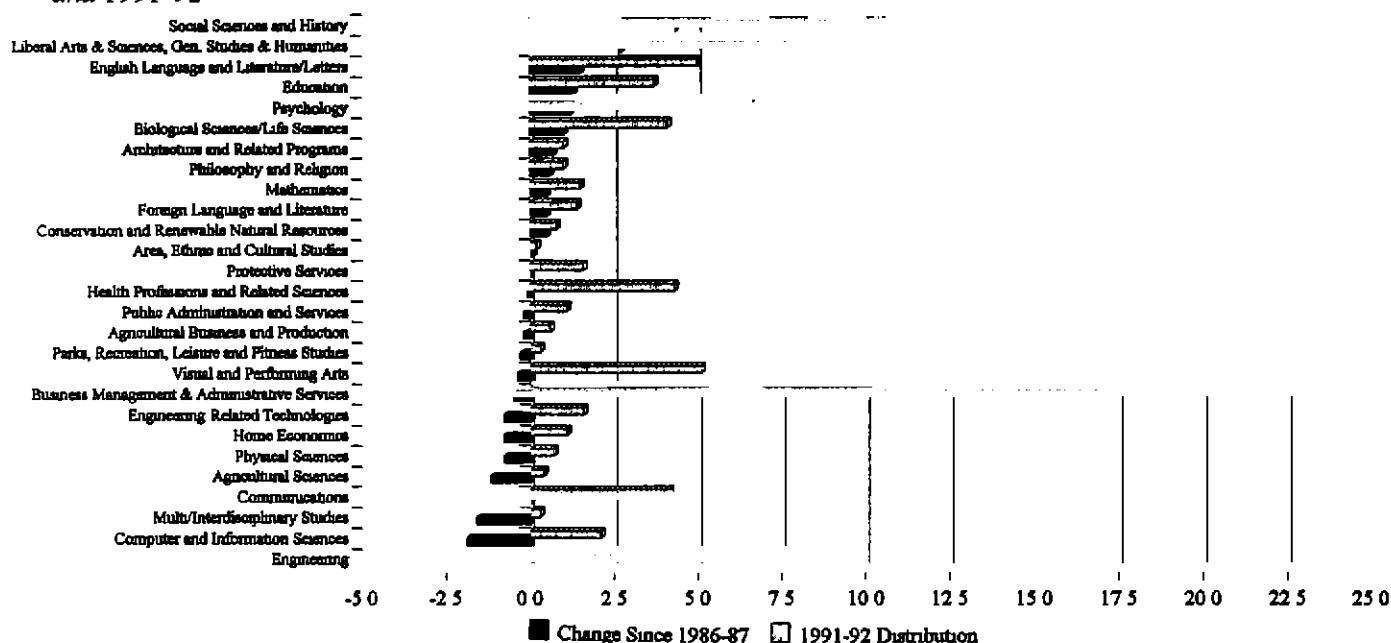
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 33 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



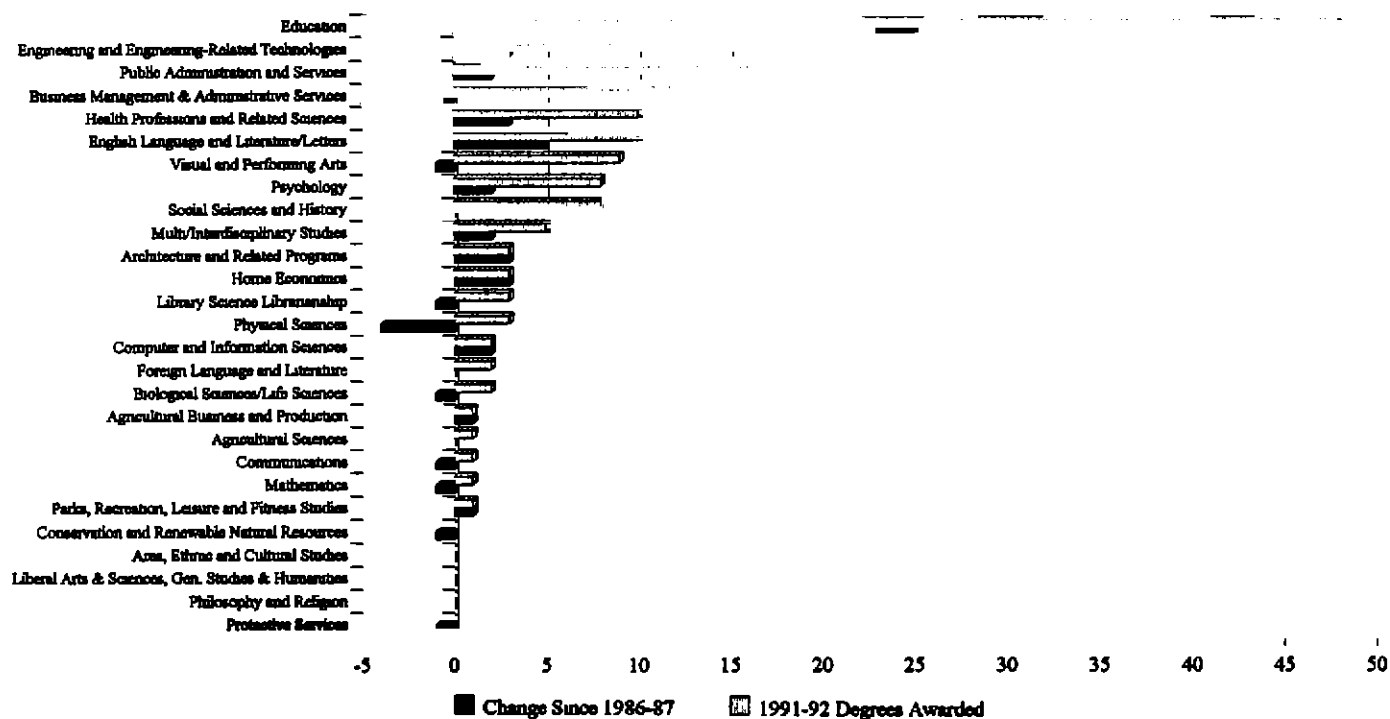
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



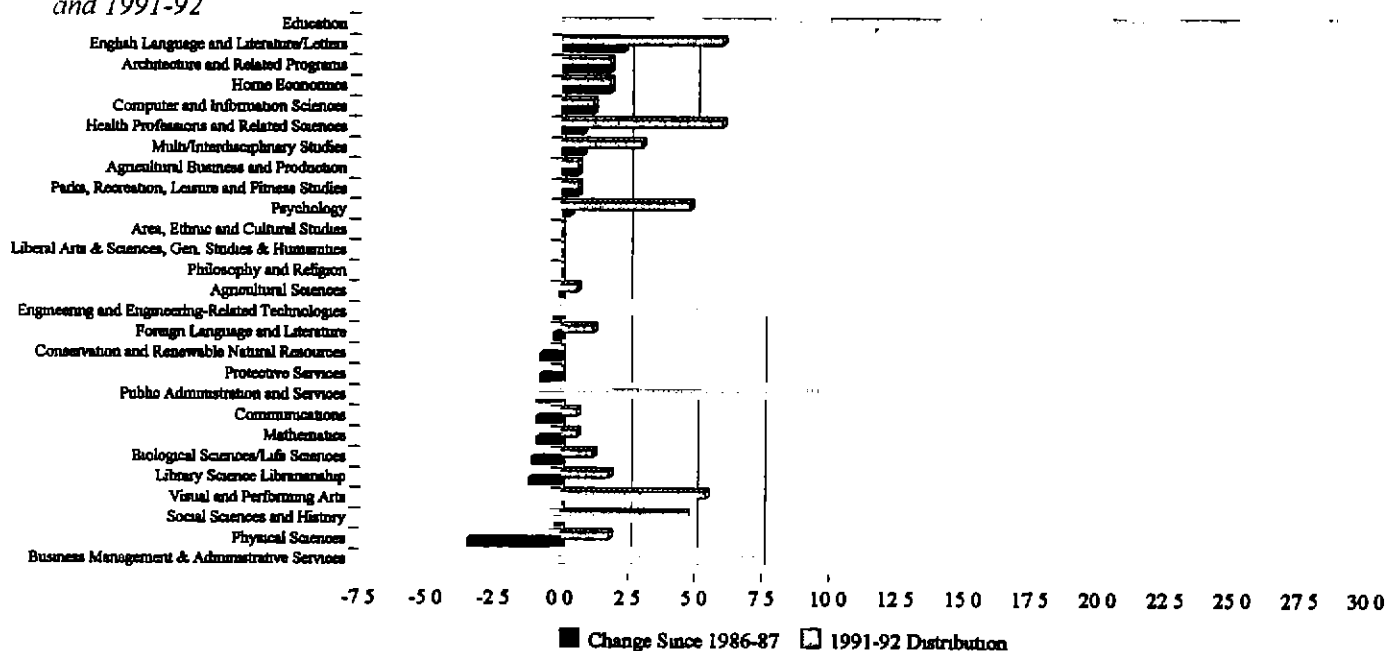
Source California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 34 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



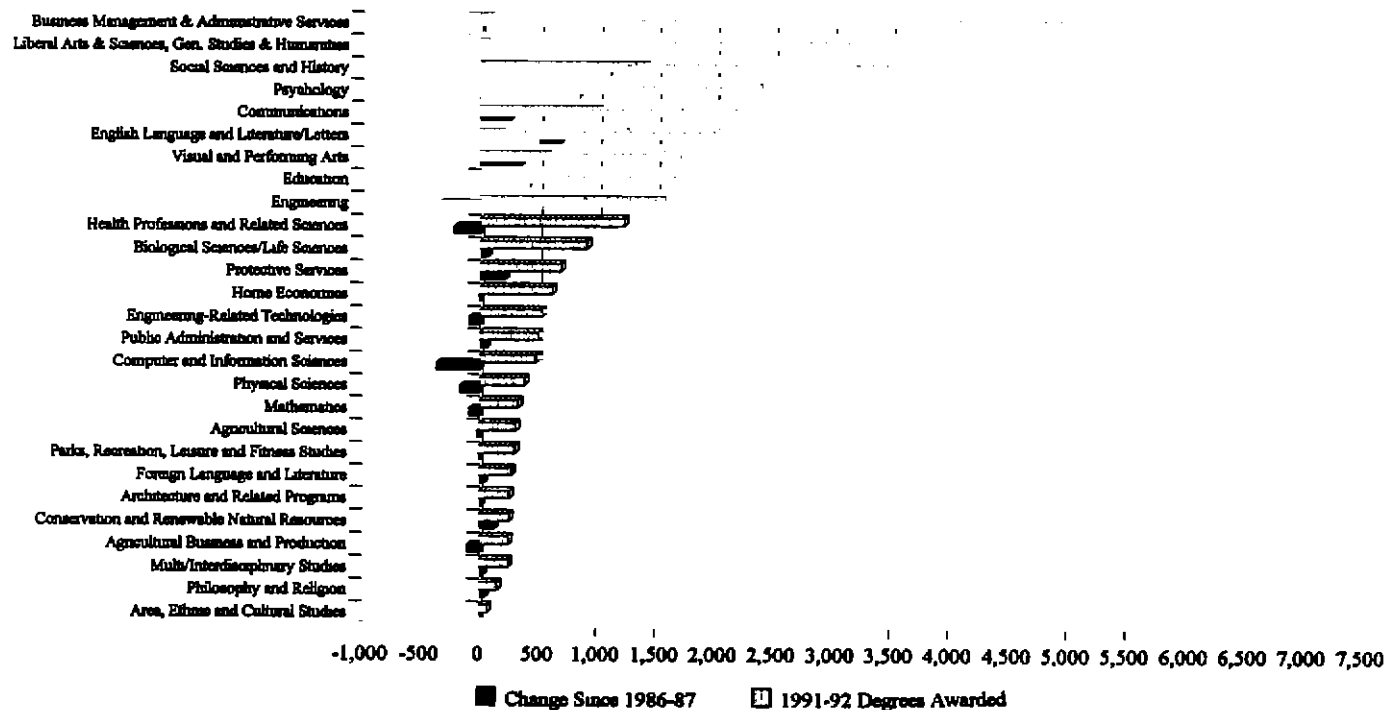
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



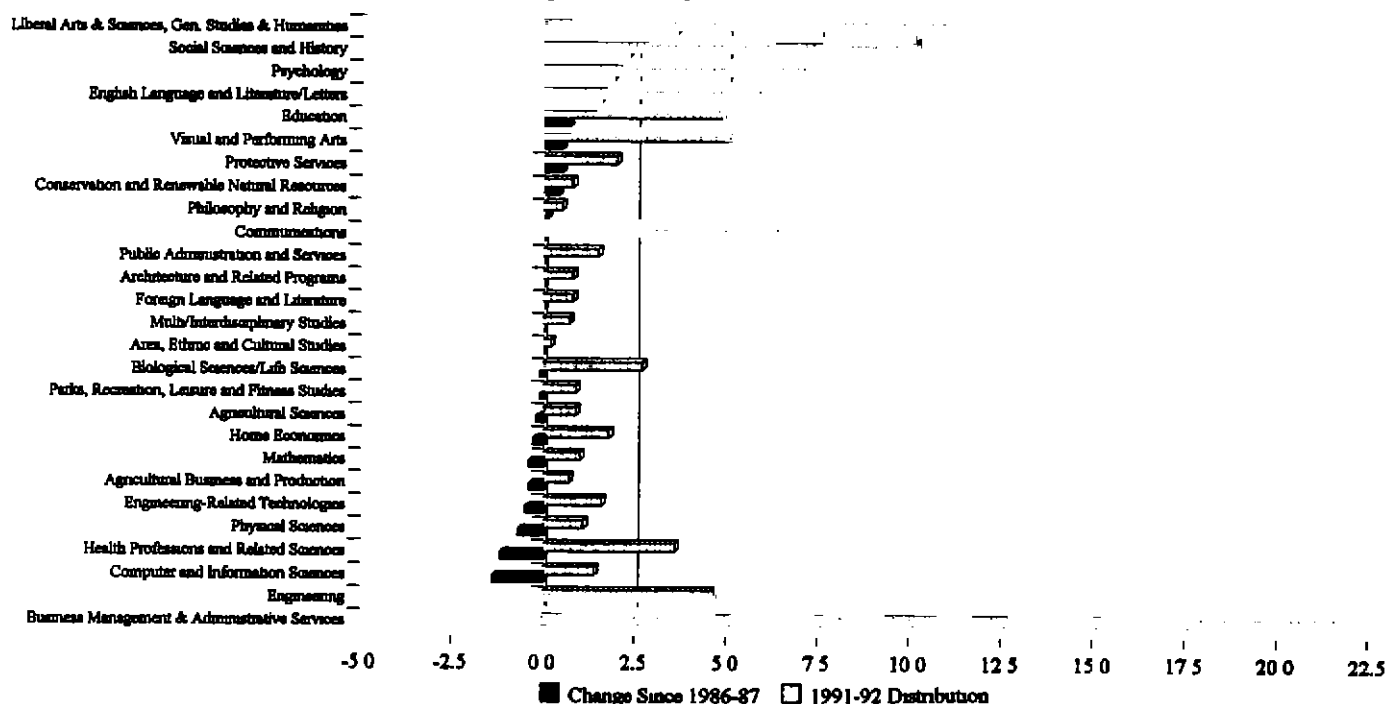
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 35 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



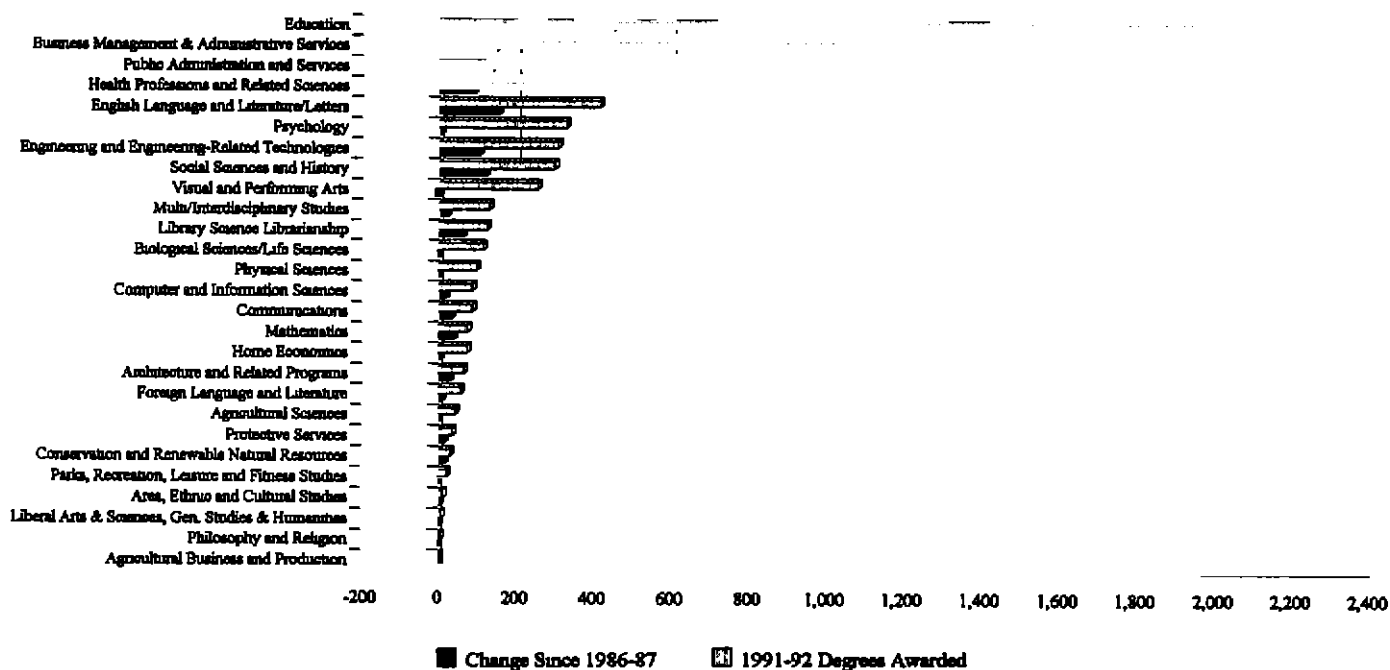
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



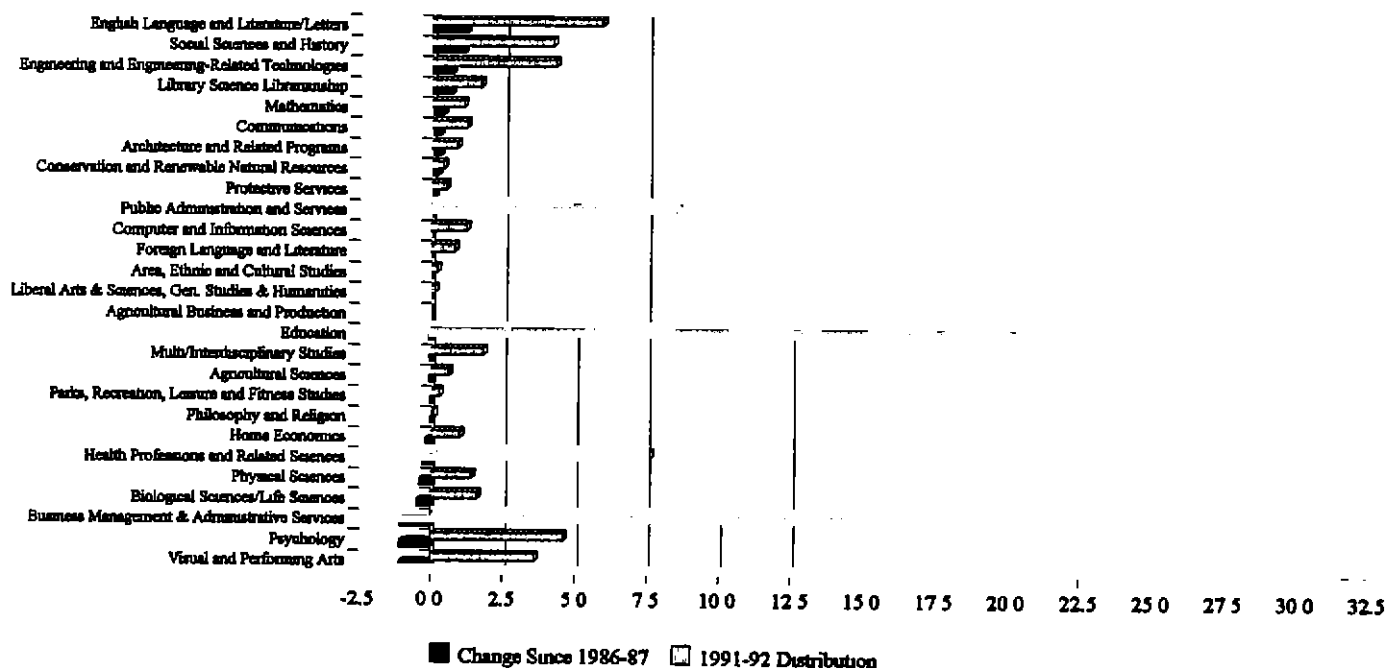
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 36 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Whites

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



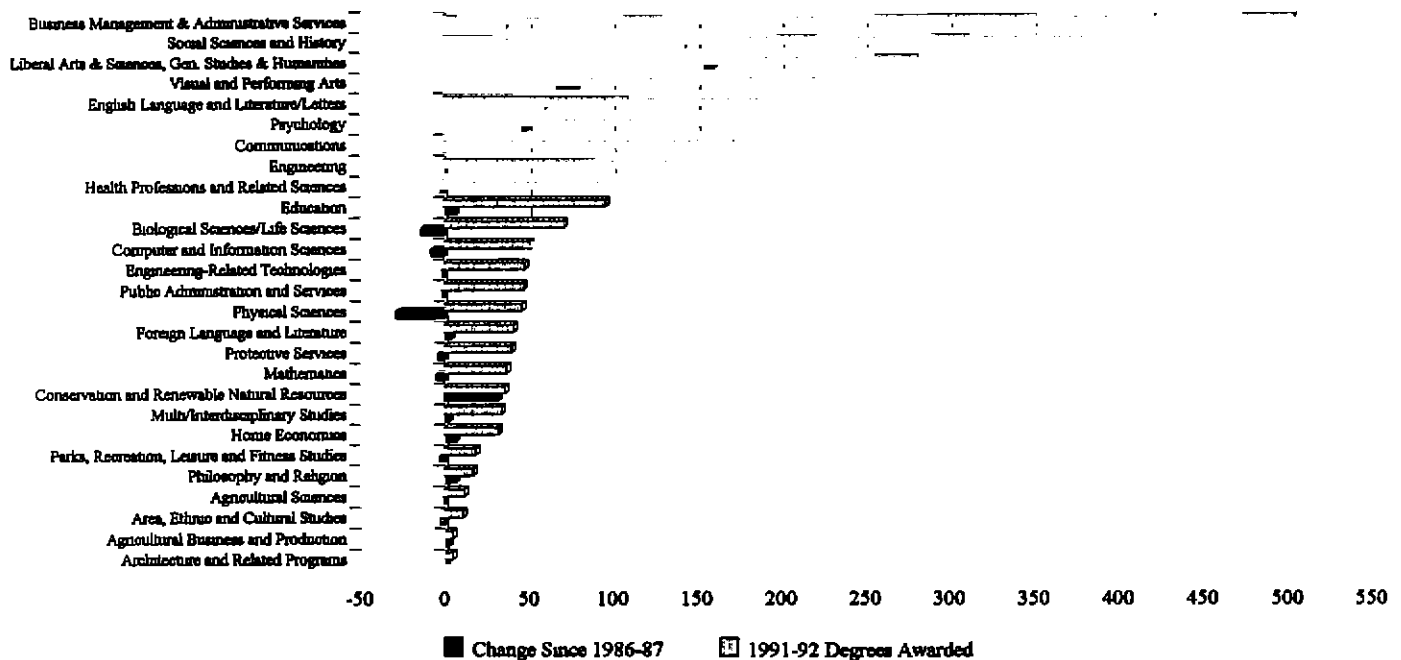
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



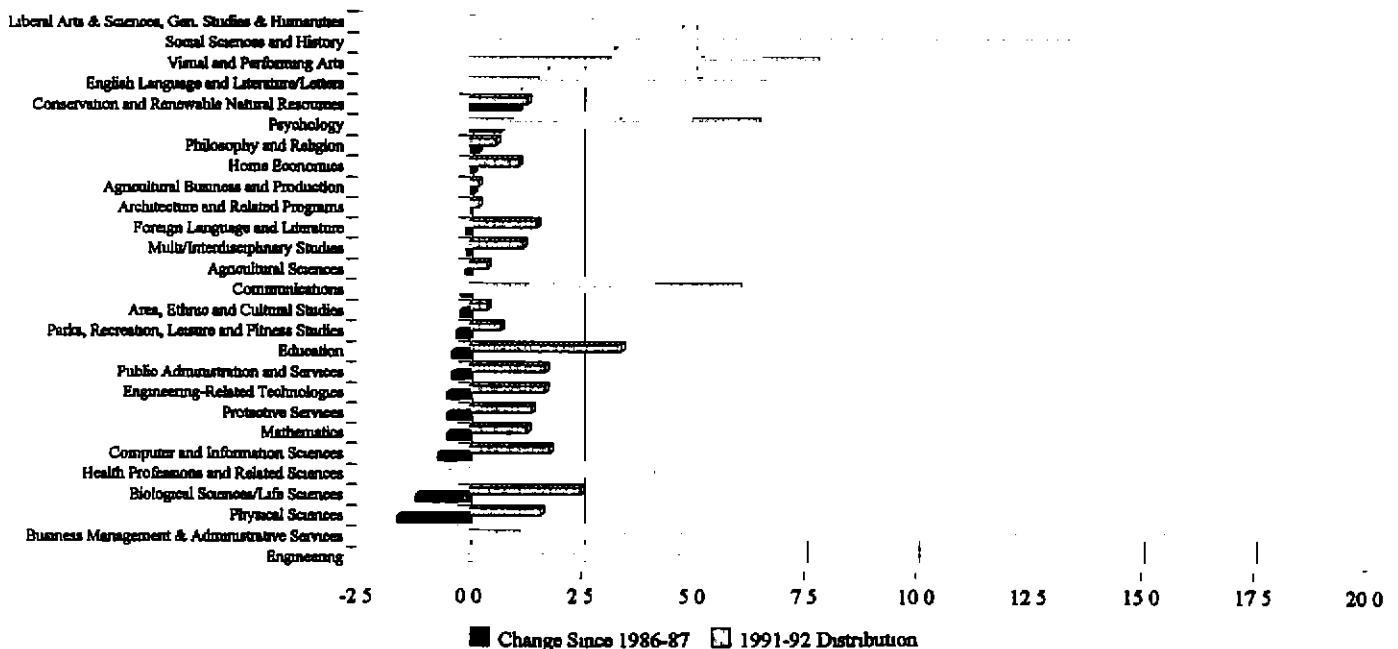
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 37 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



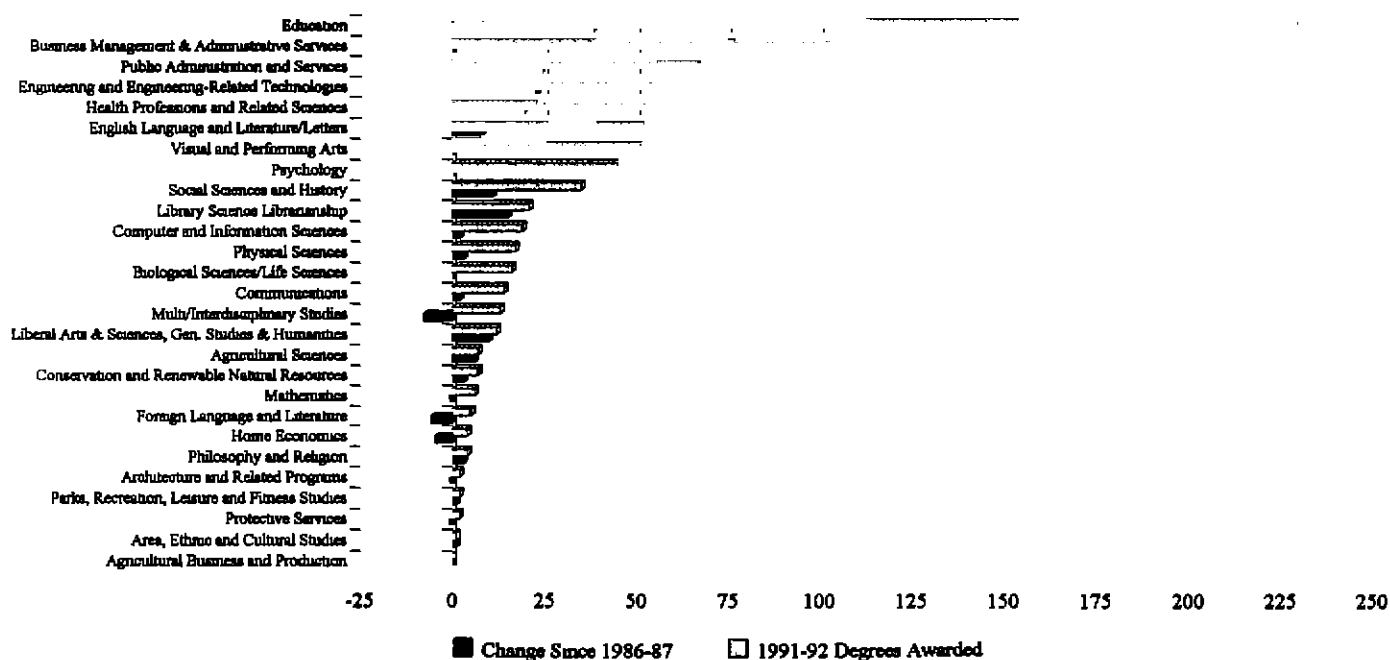
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



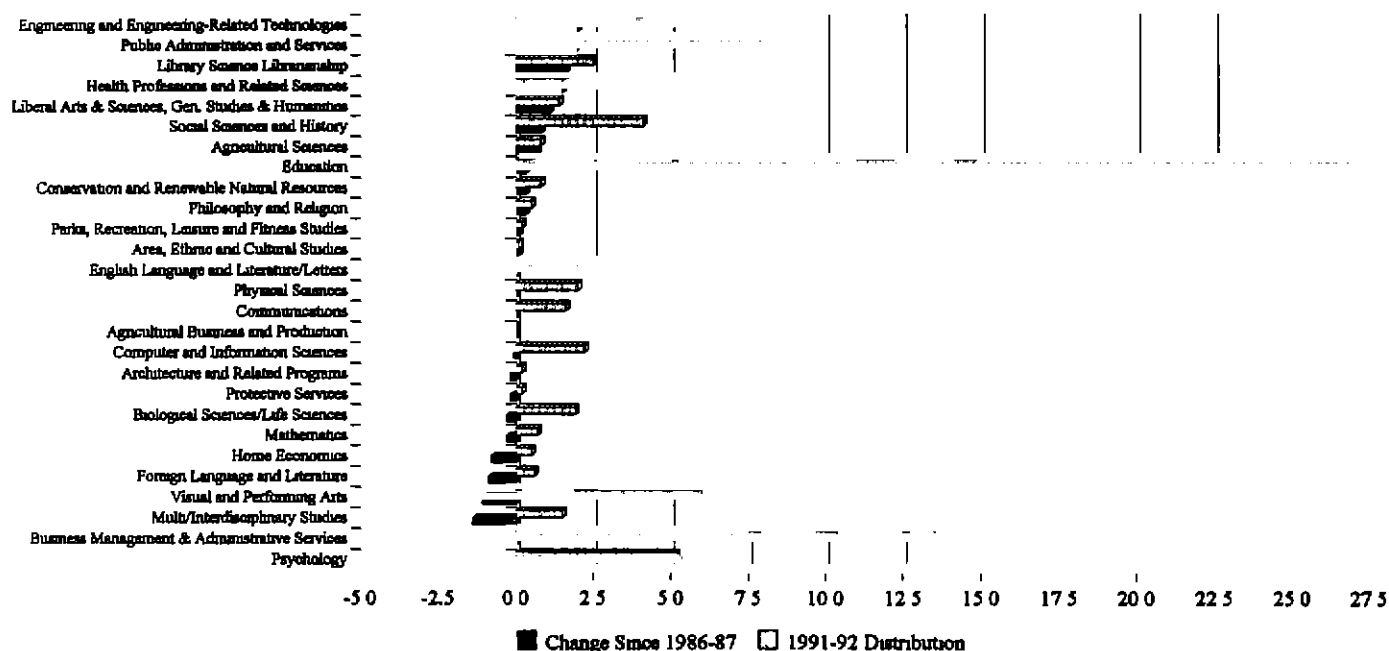
Source California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 38 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



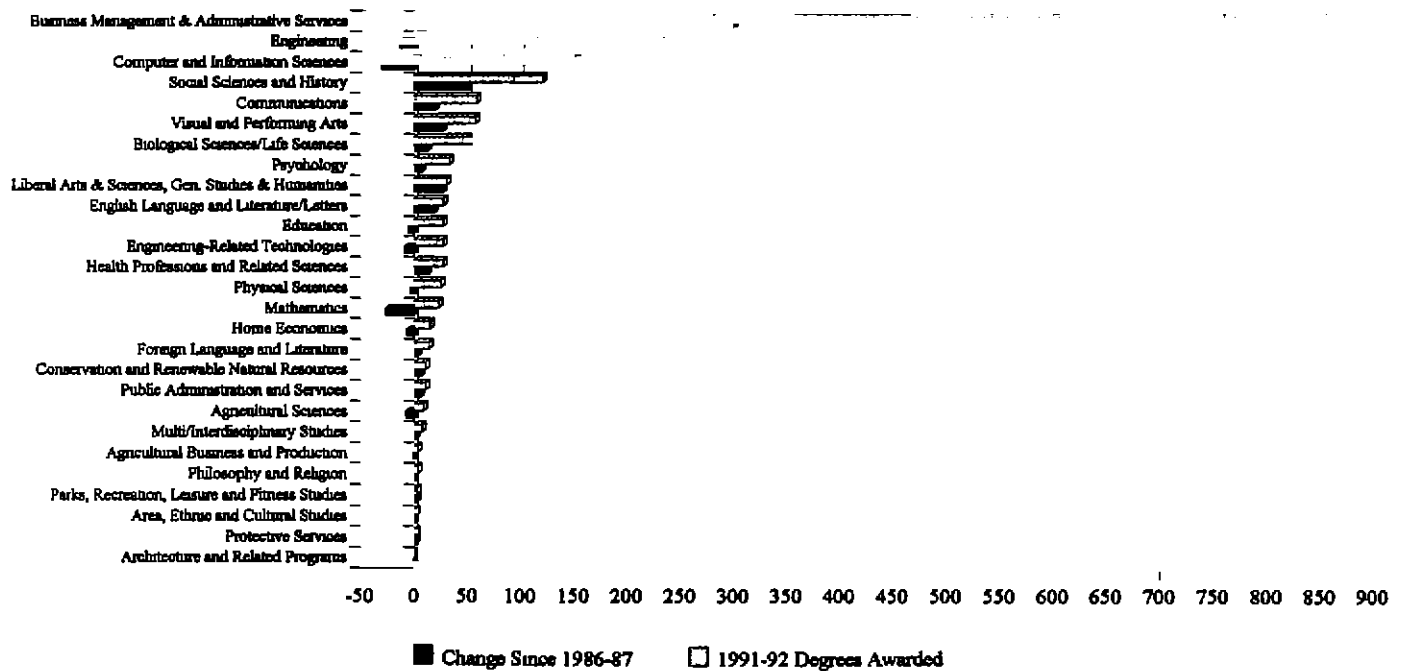
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



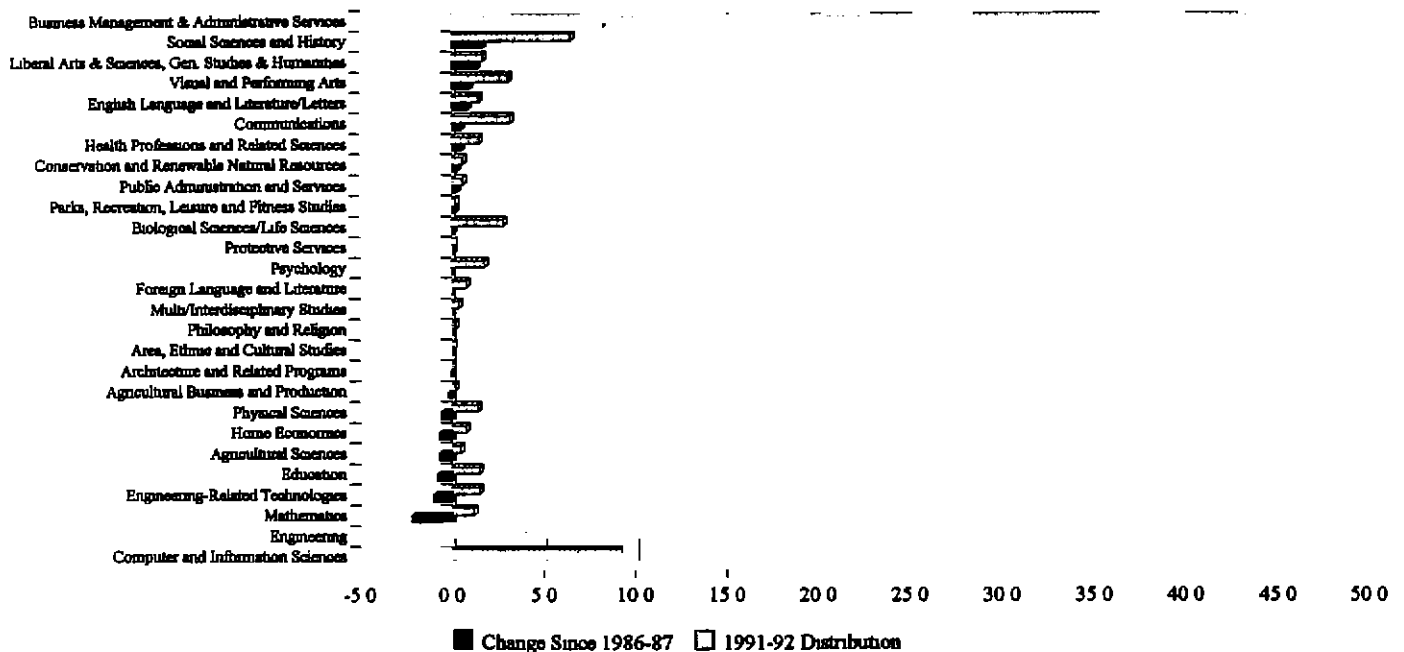
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 39 California State University Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



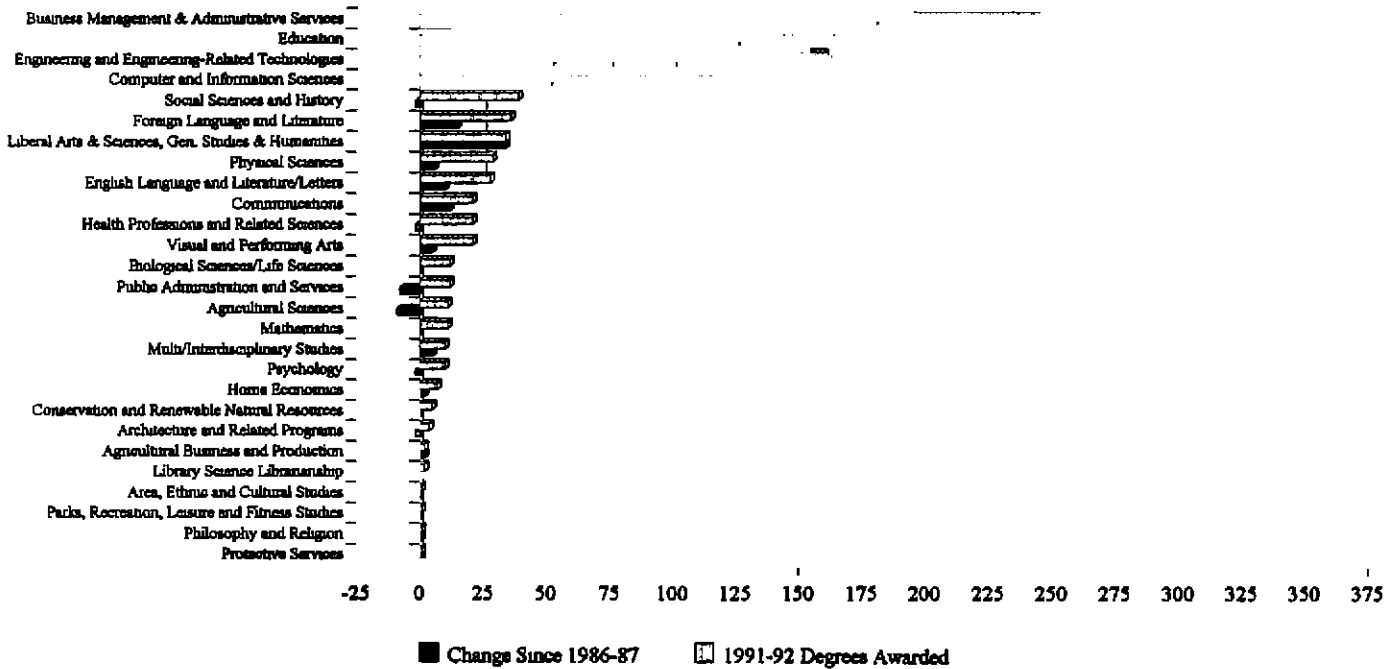
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



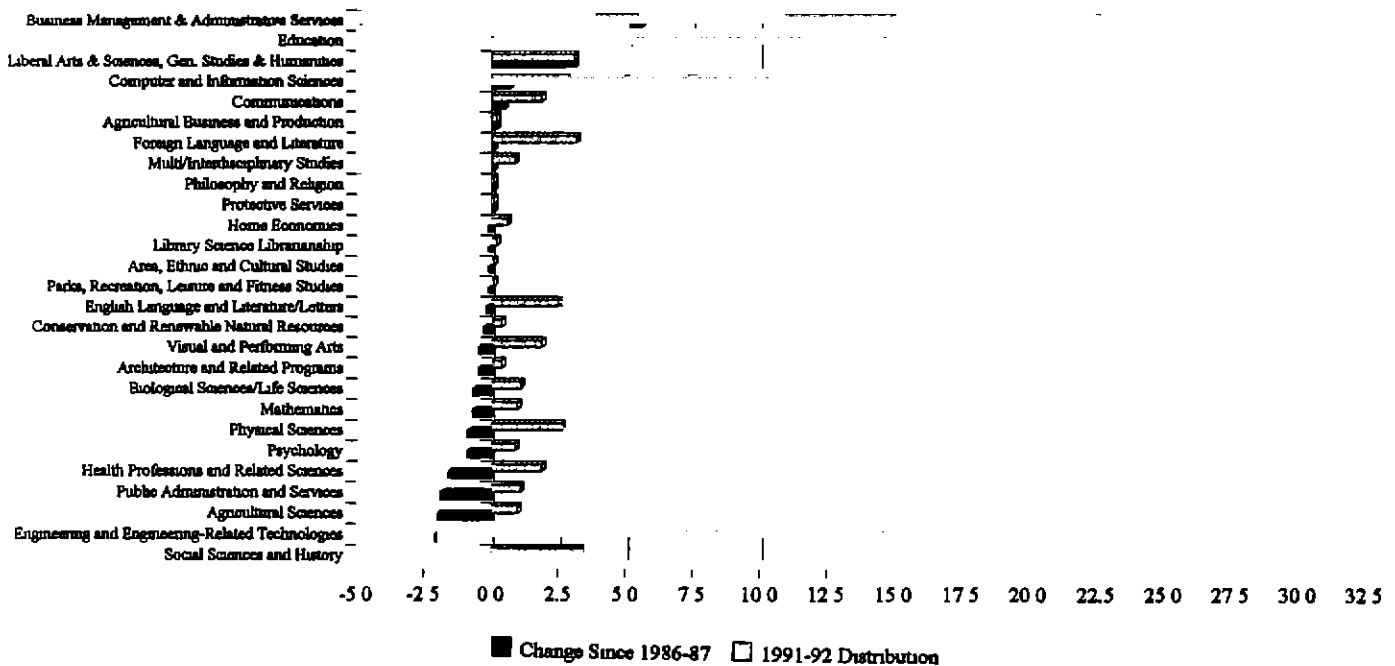
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 40 California State University Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the California State University in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



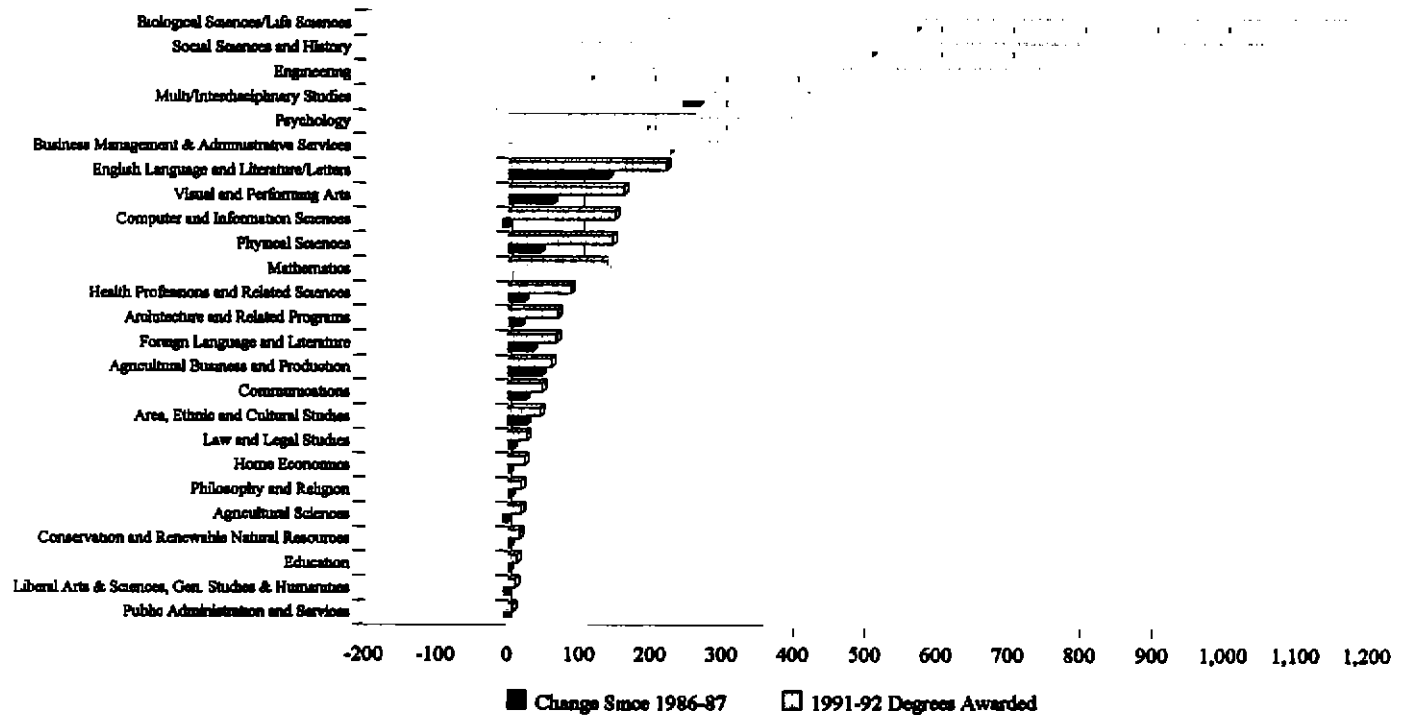
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the California State University in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



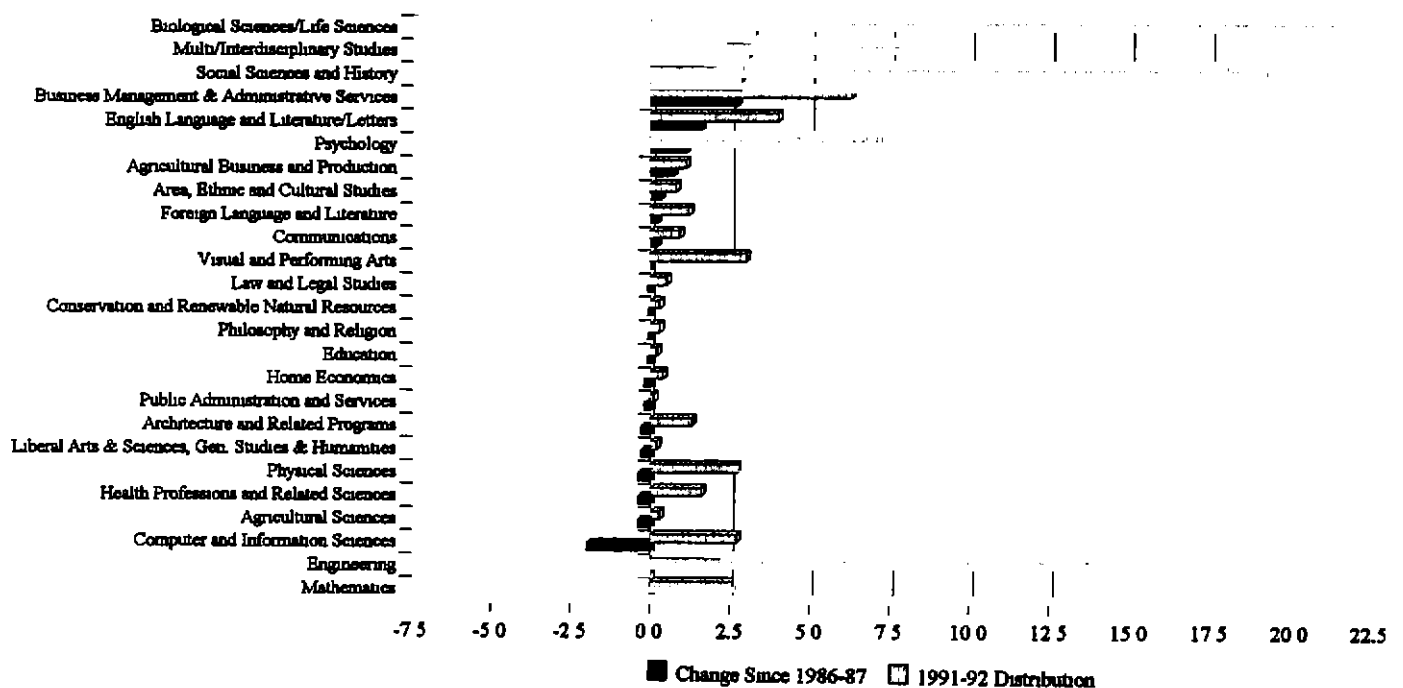
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 41 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



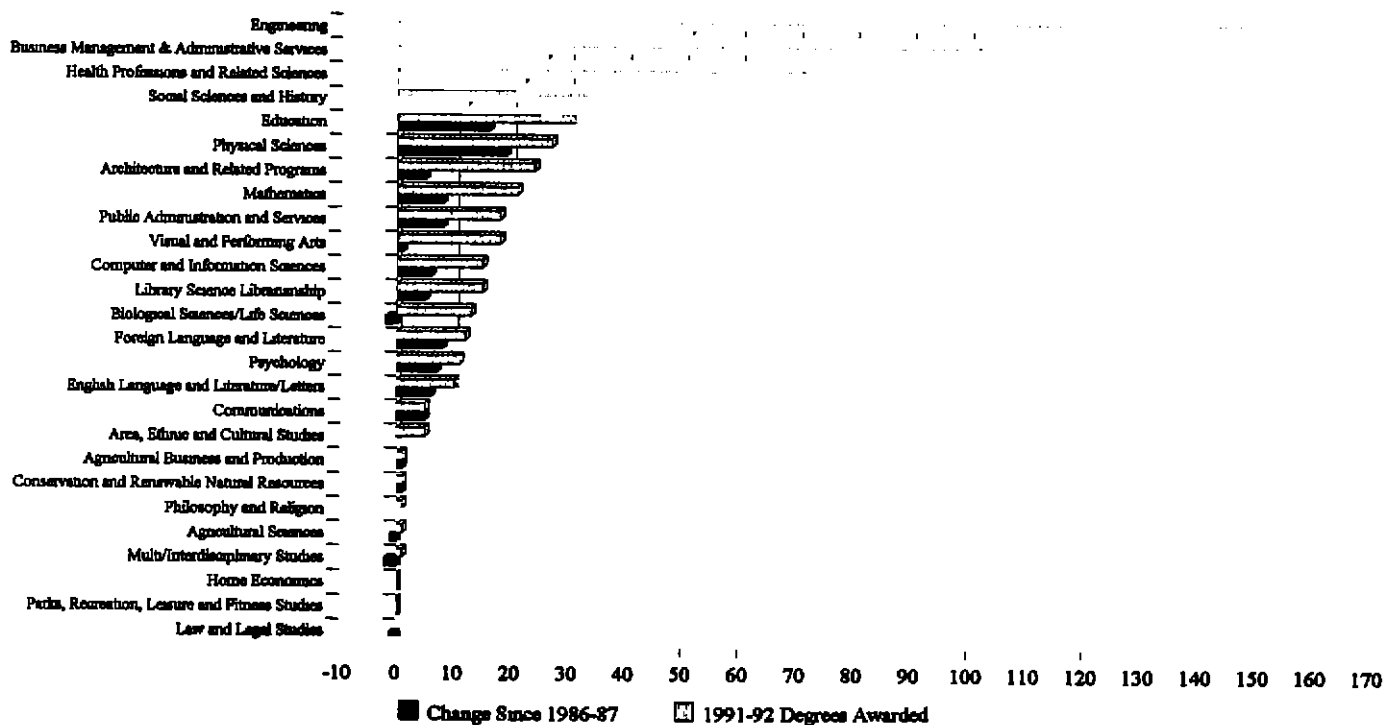
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



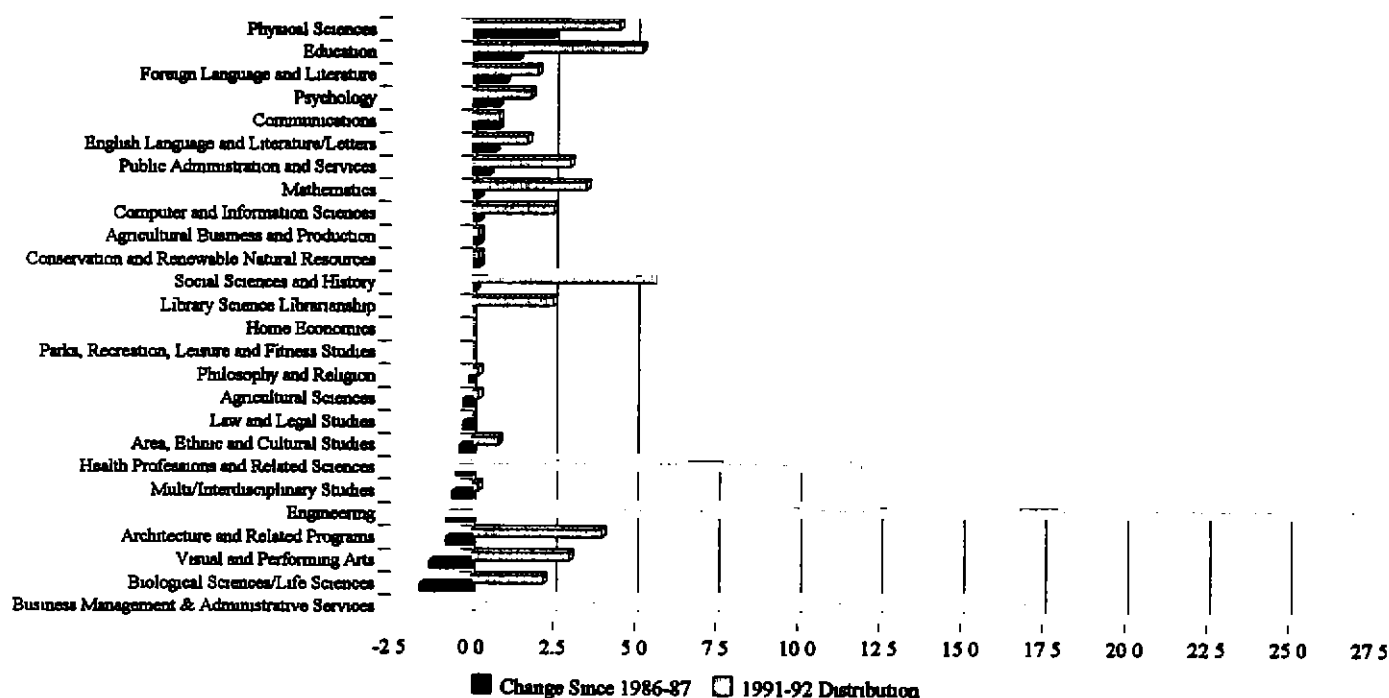
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 42 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



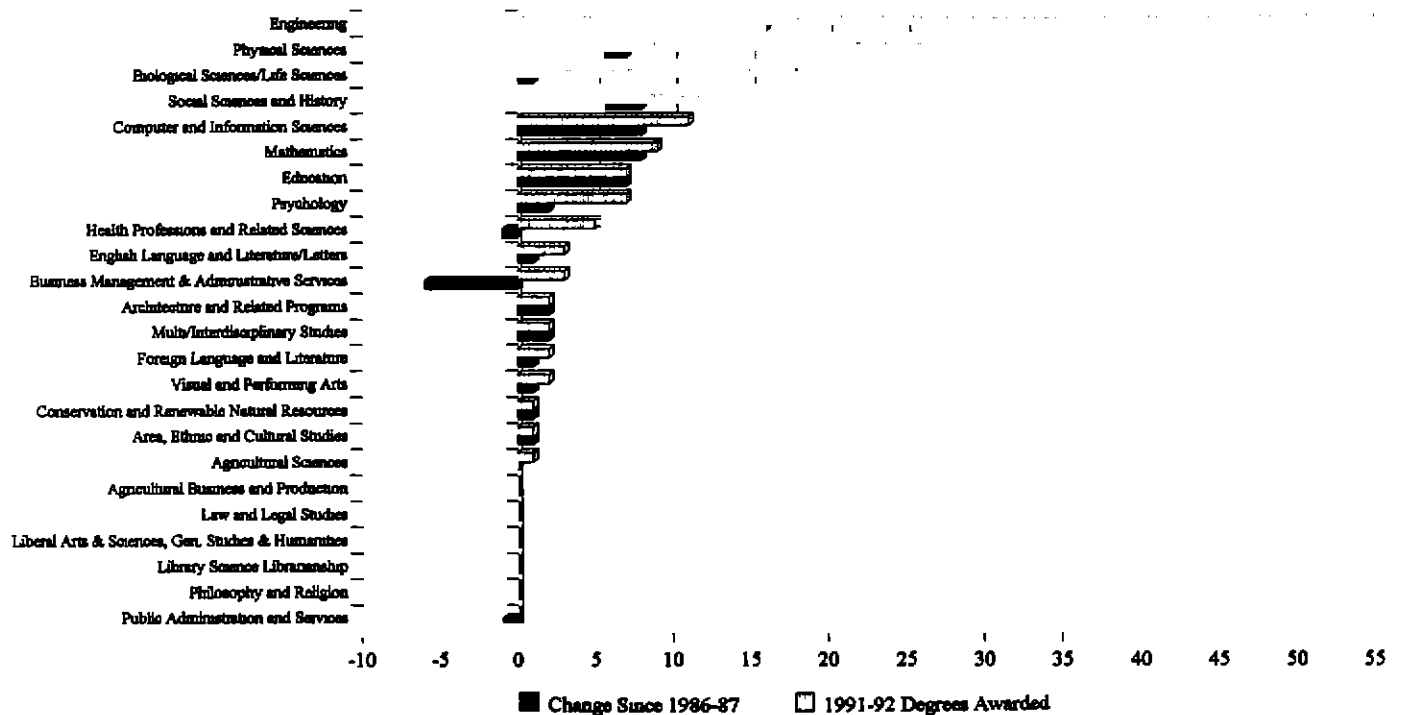
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



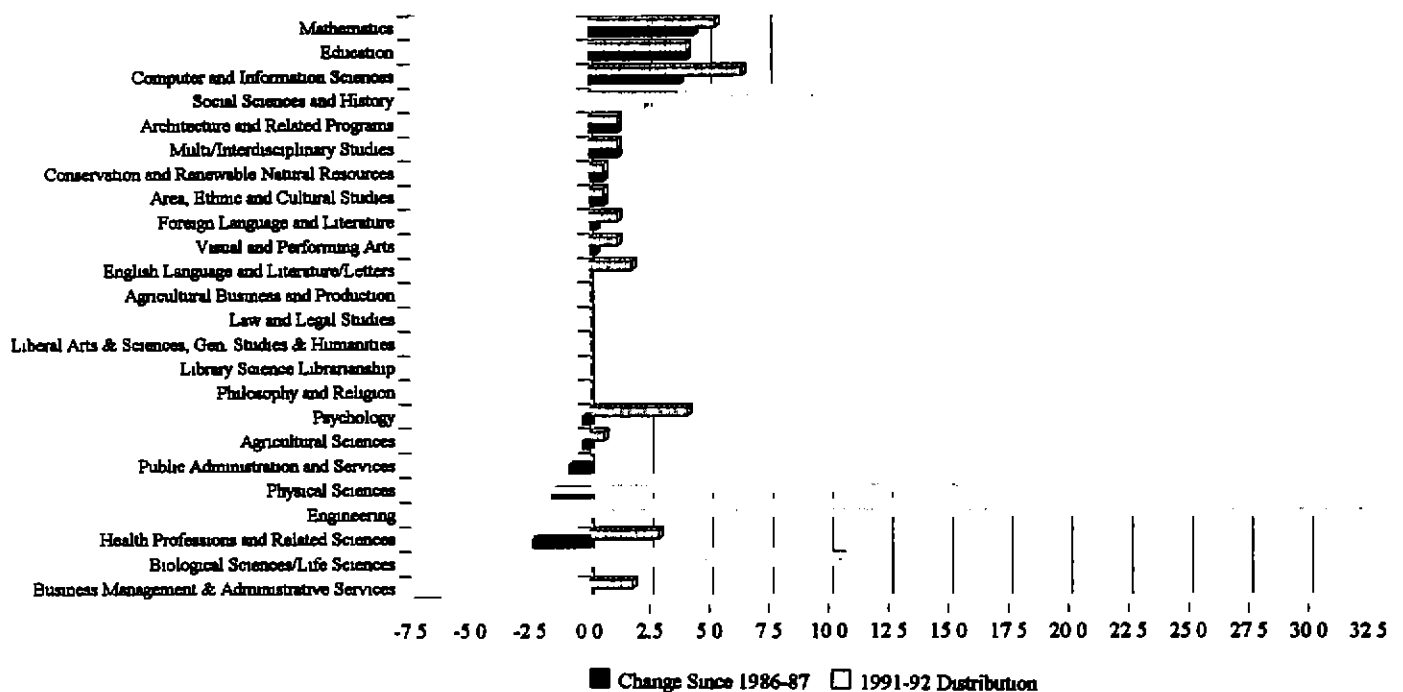
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 43 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Asians

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



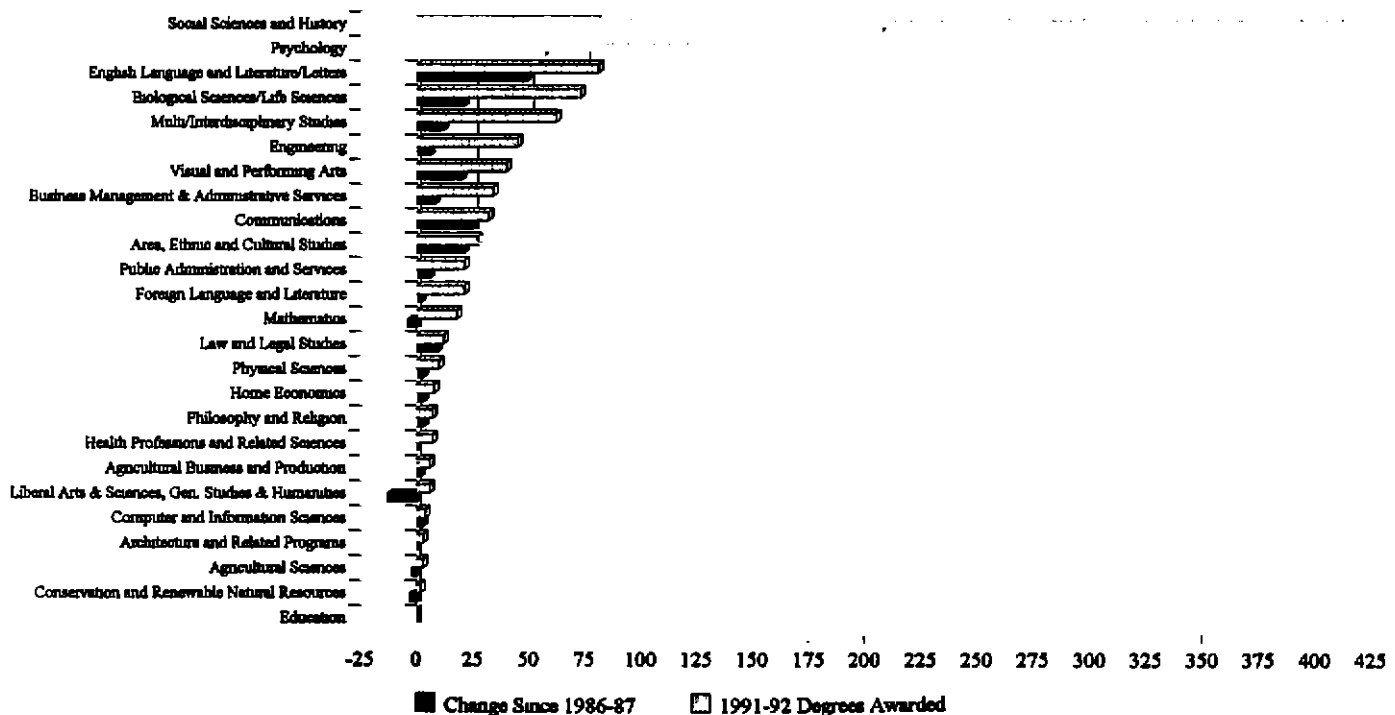
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Asians by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



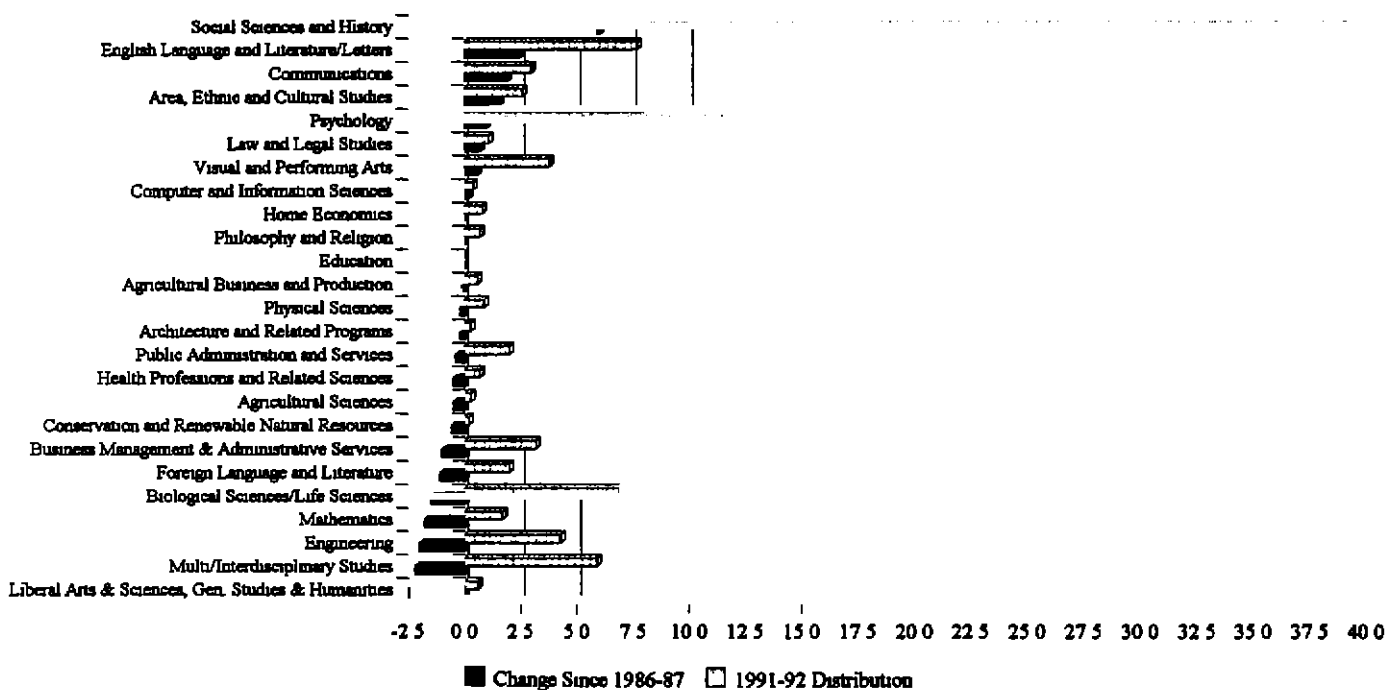
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 44 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



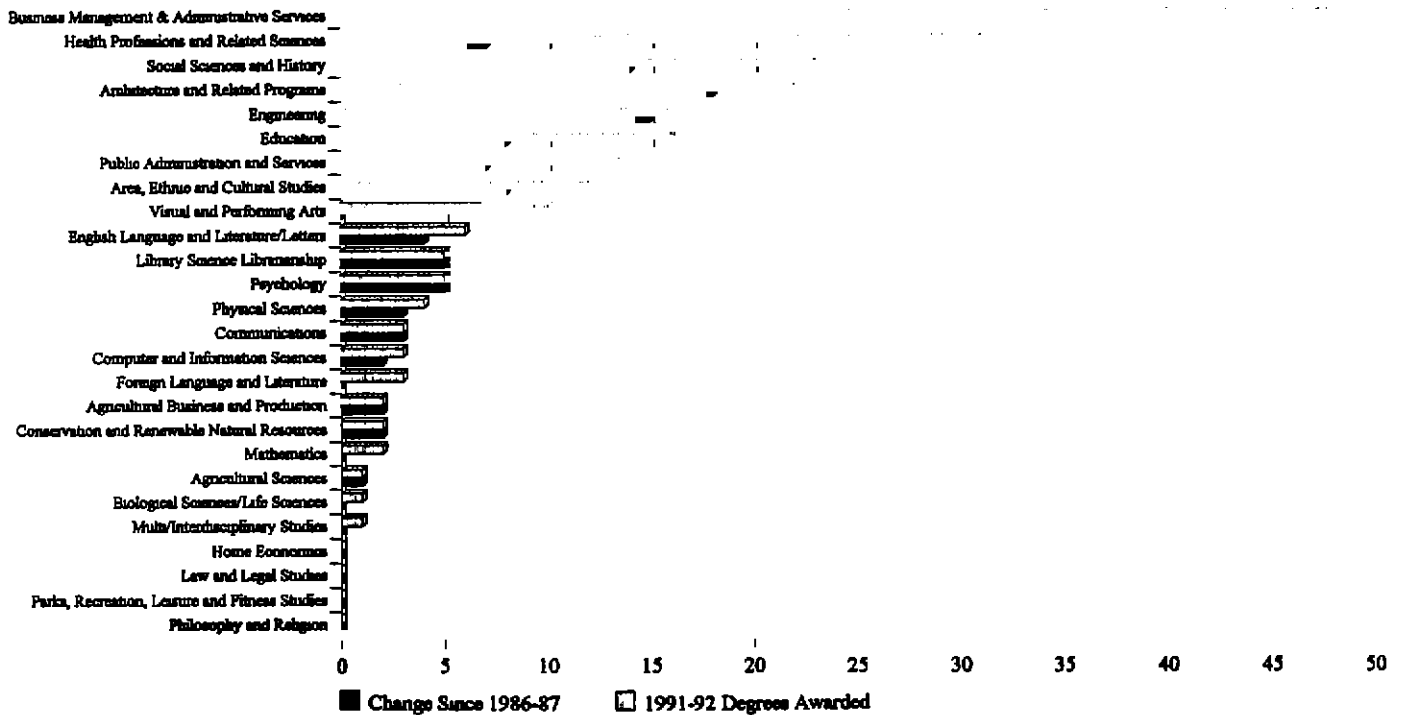
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



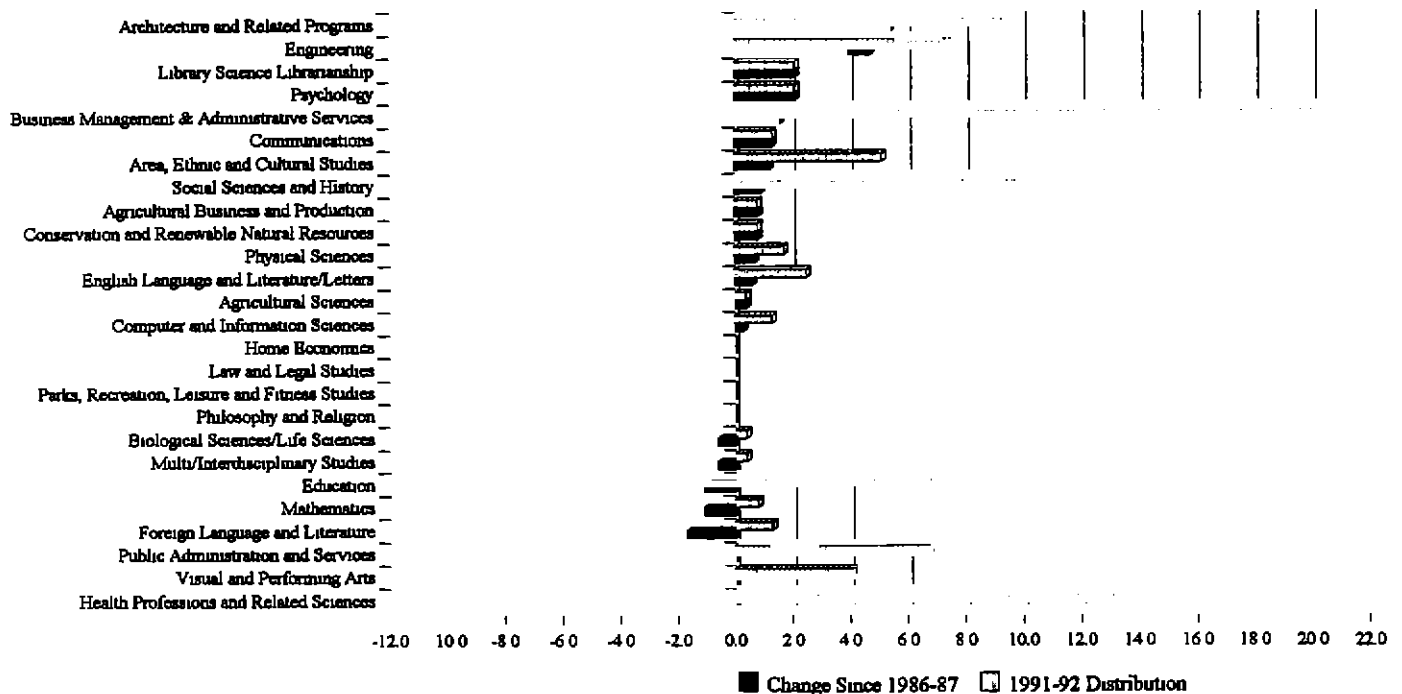
Source California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 45 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



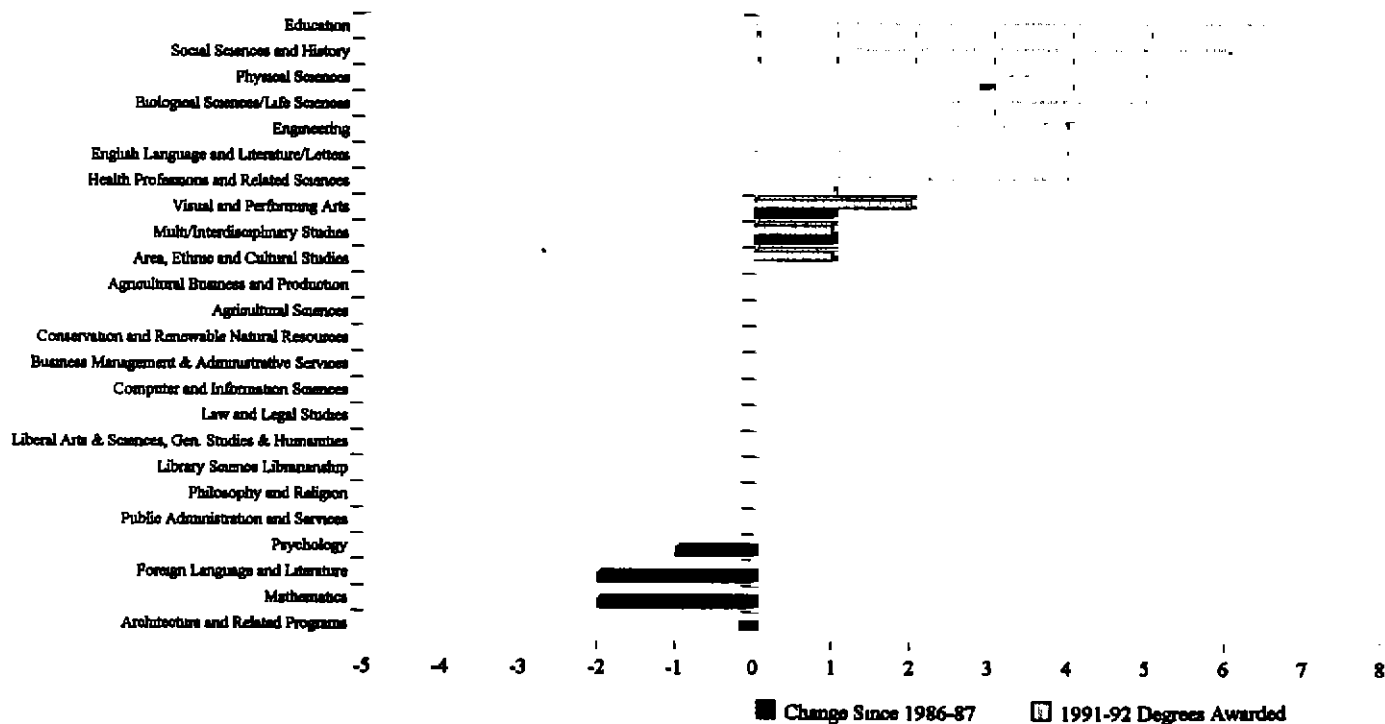
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



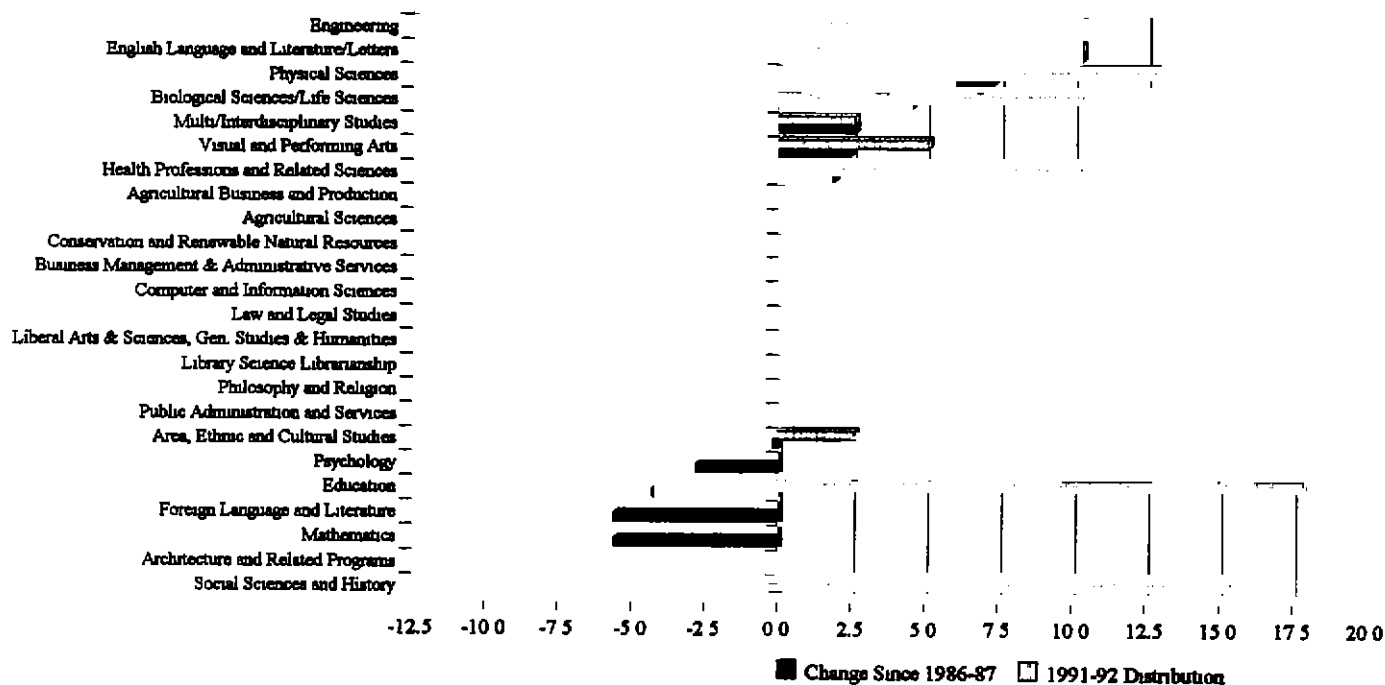
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 46 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Blacks

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



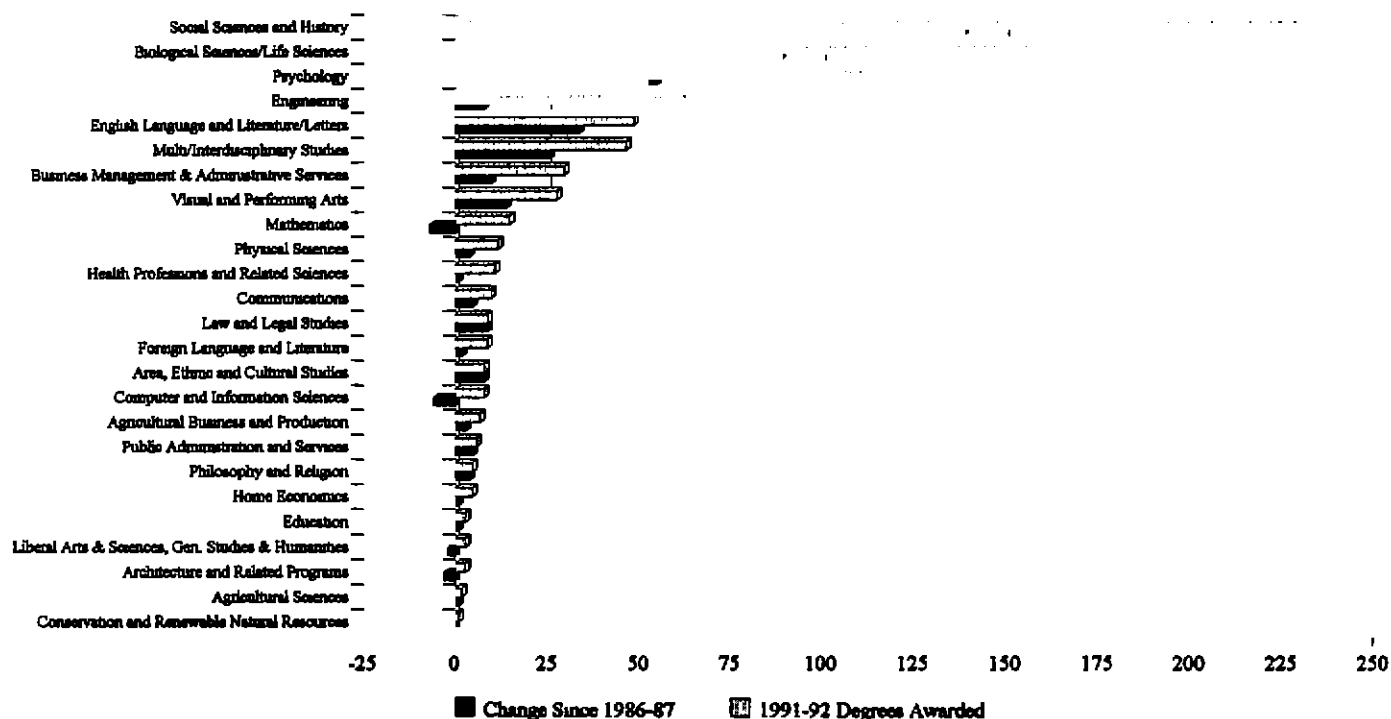
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Blacks by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



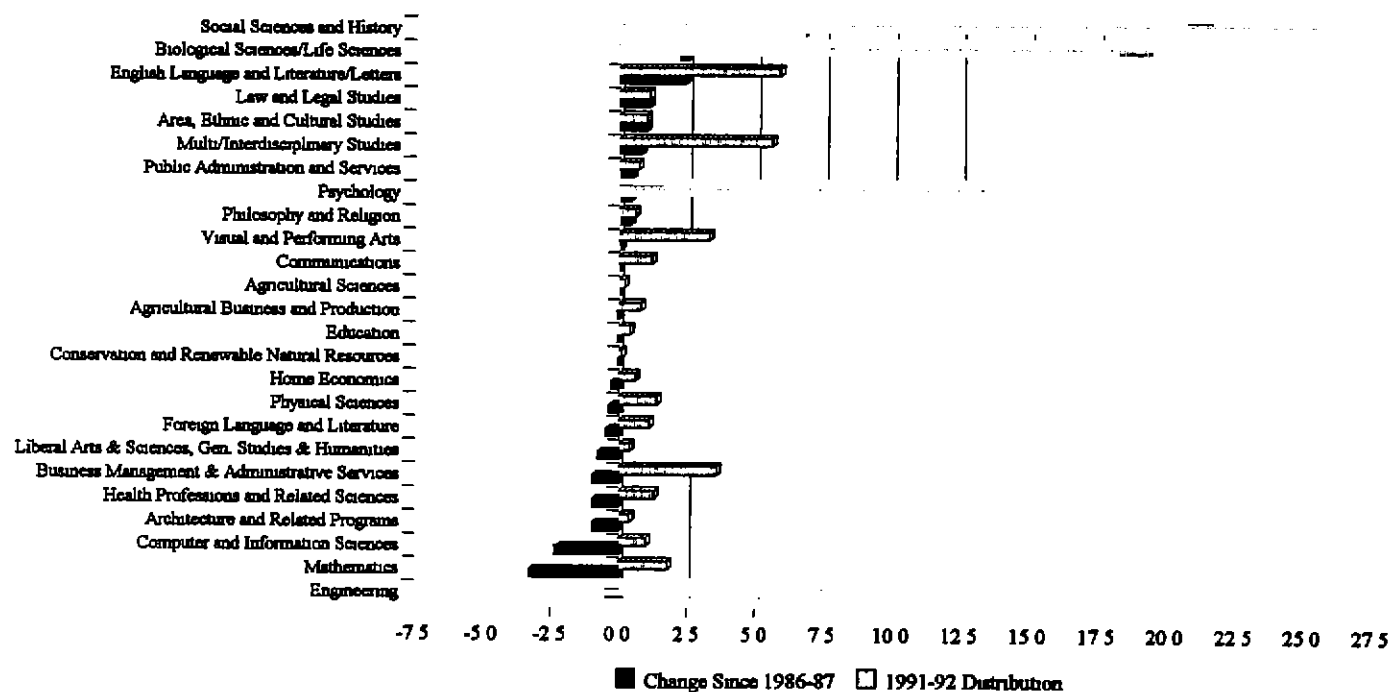
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 47 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



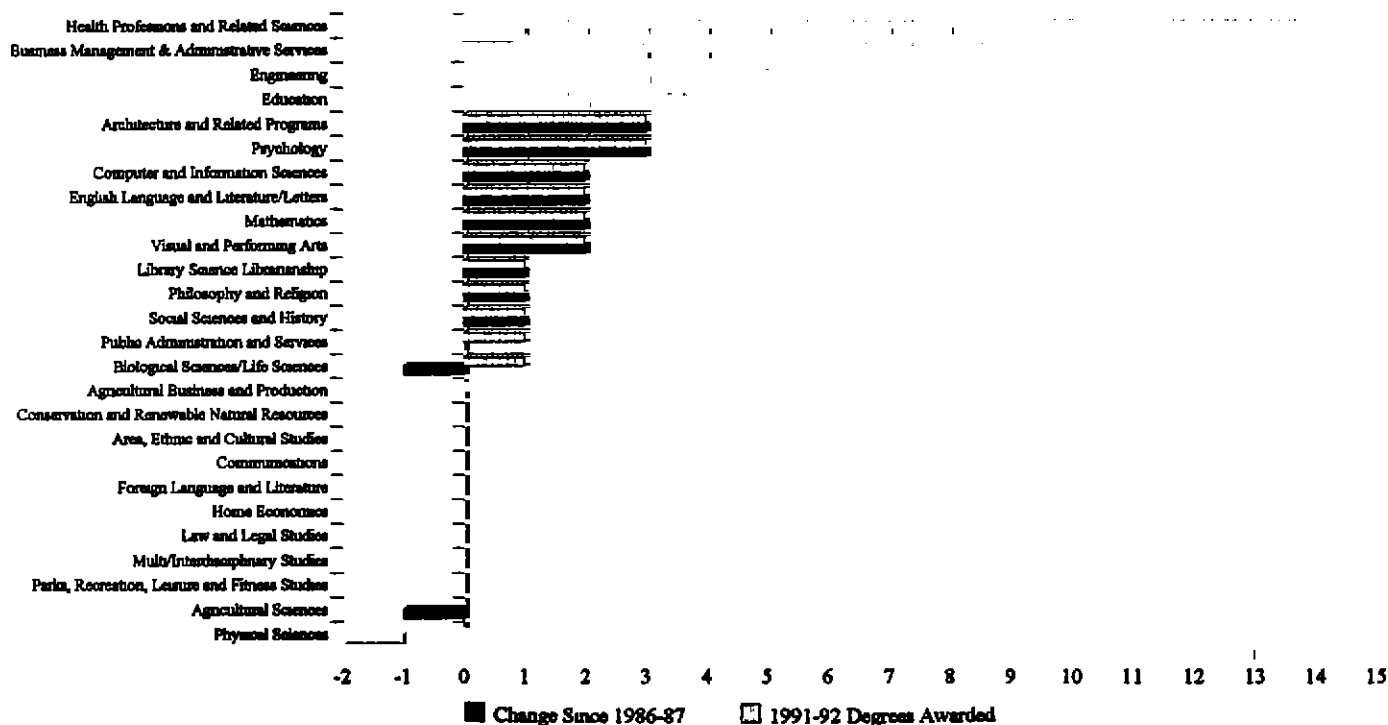
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



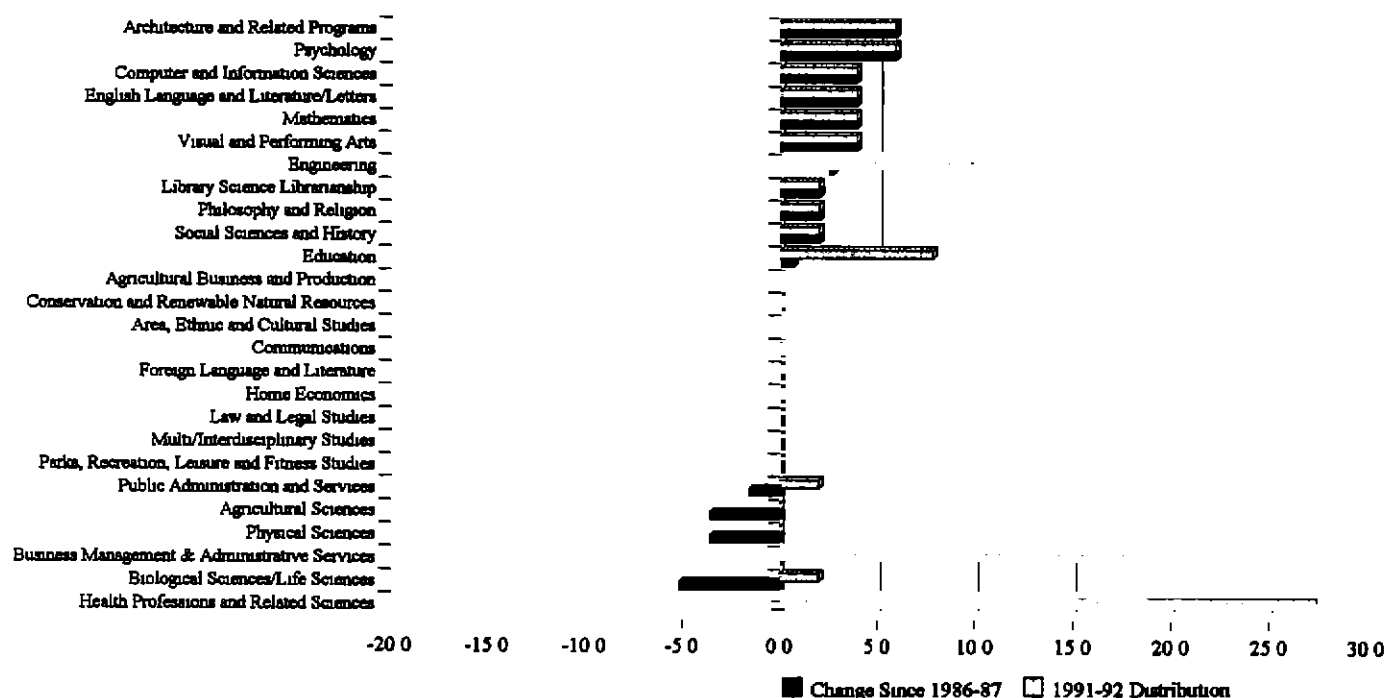
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 48 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



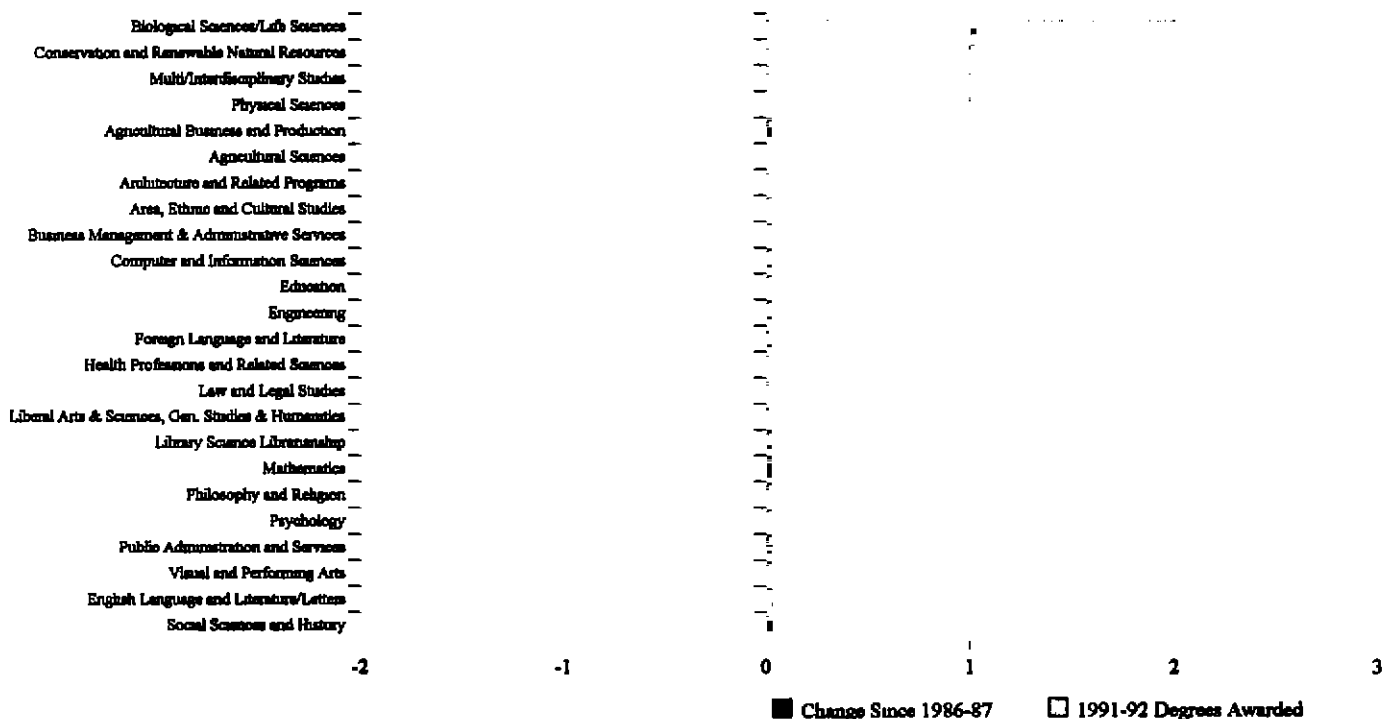
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



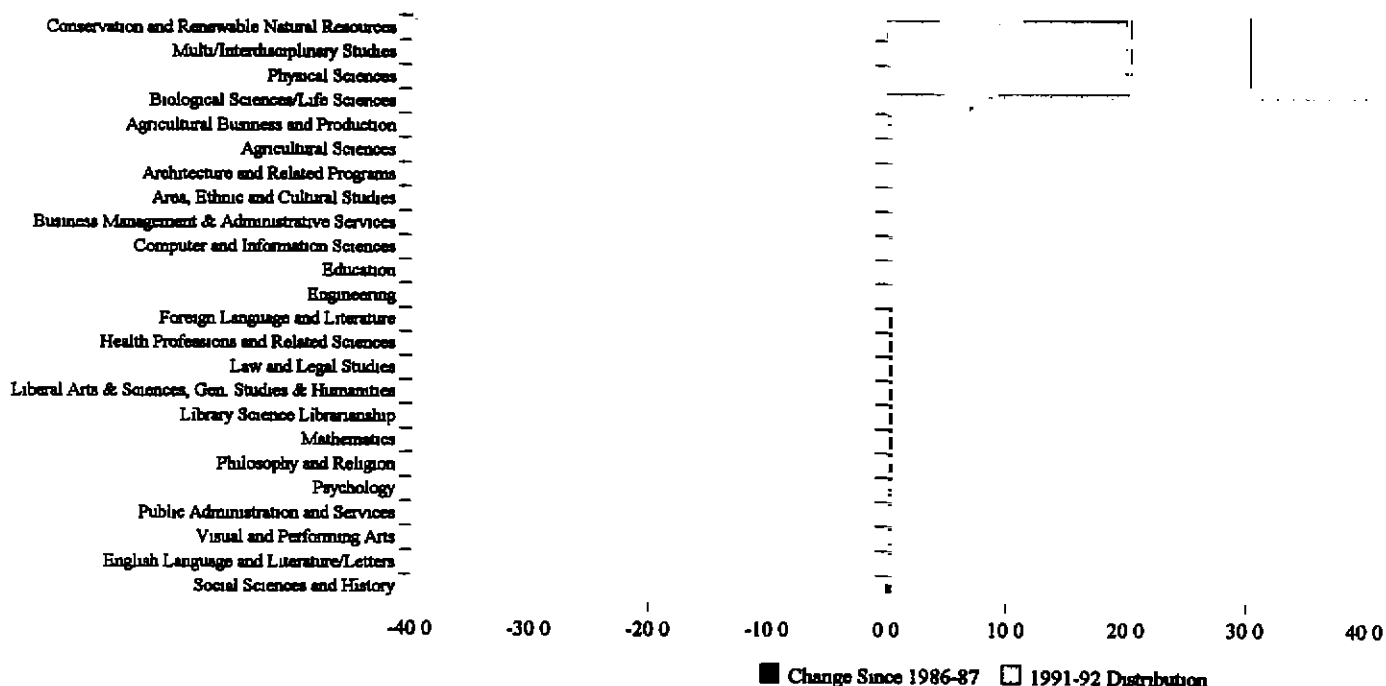
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 49 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Filipinos

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



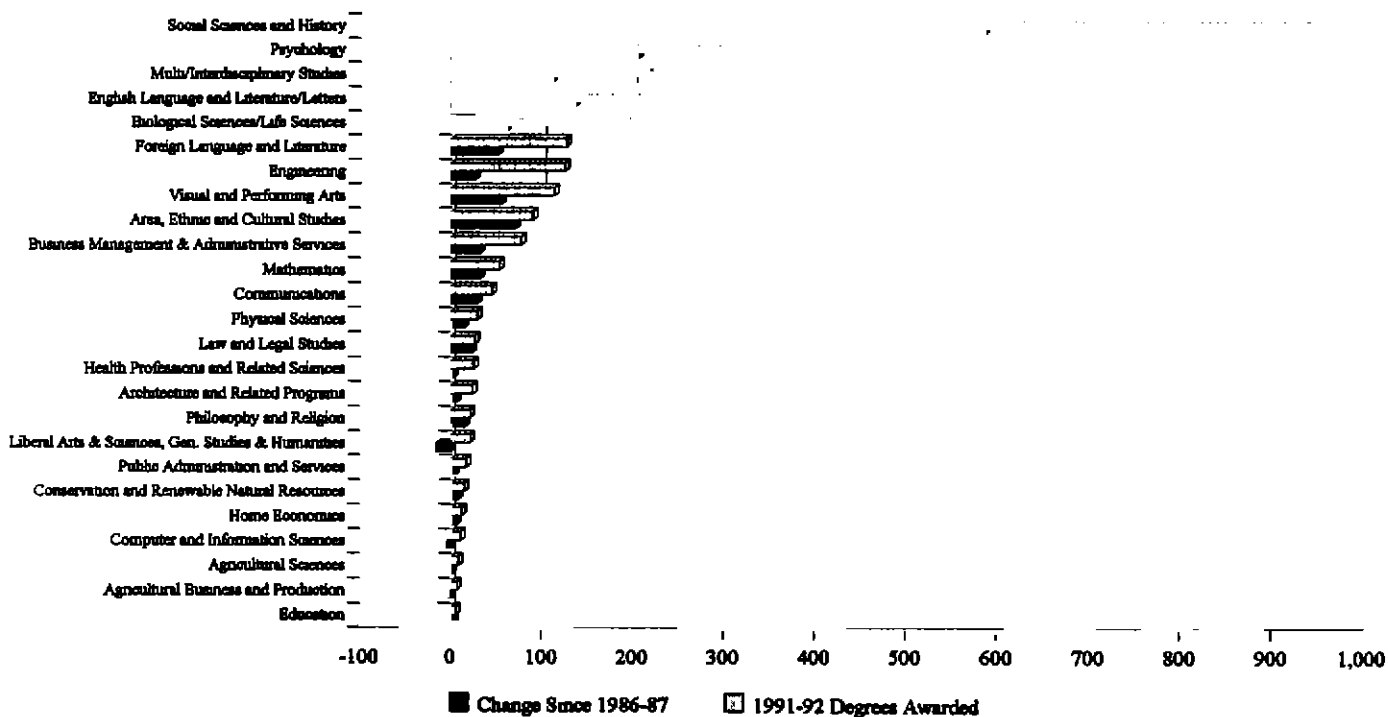
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Filipinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



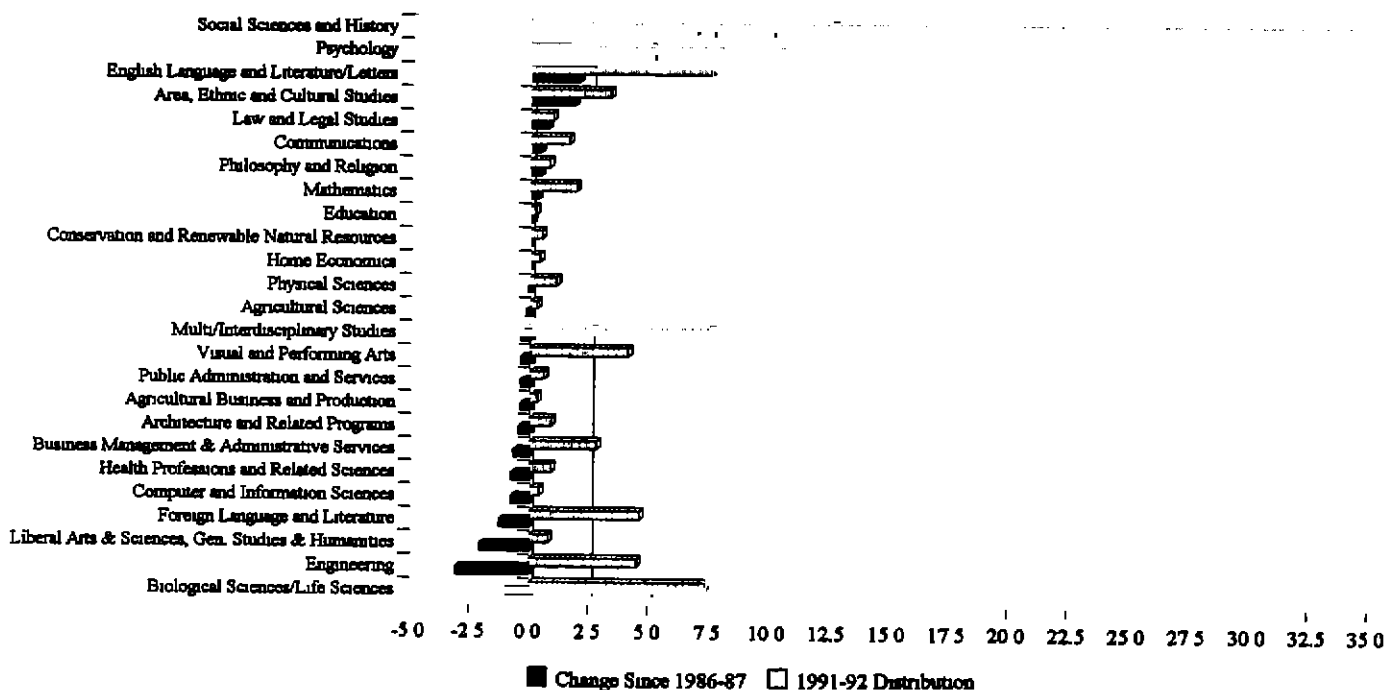
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 50 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



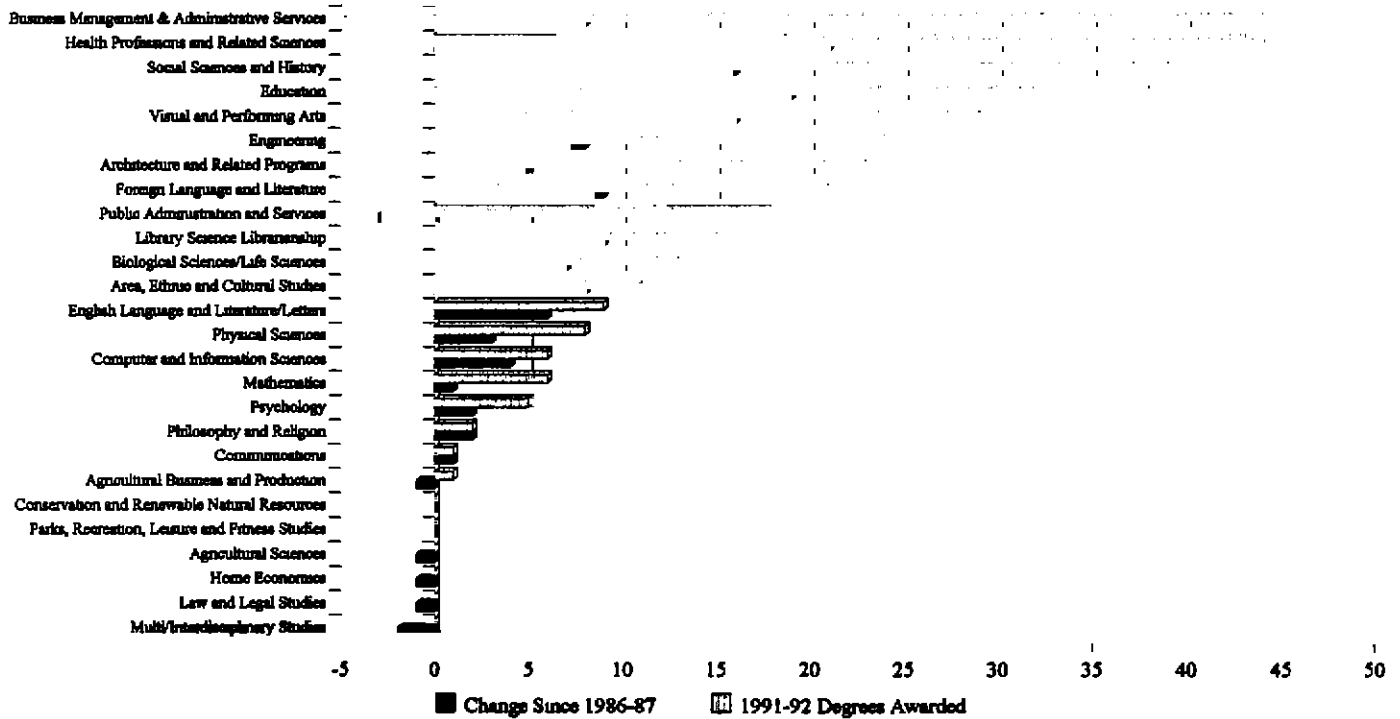
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



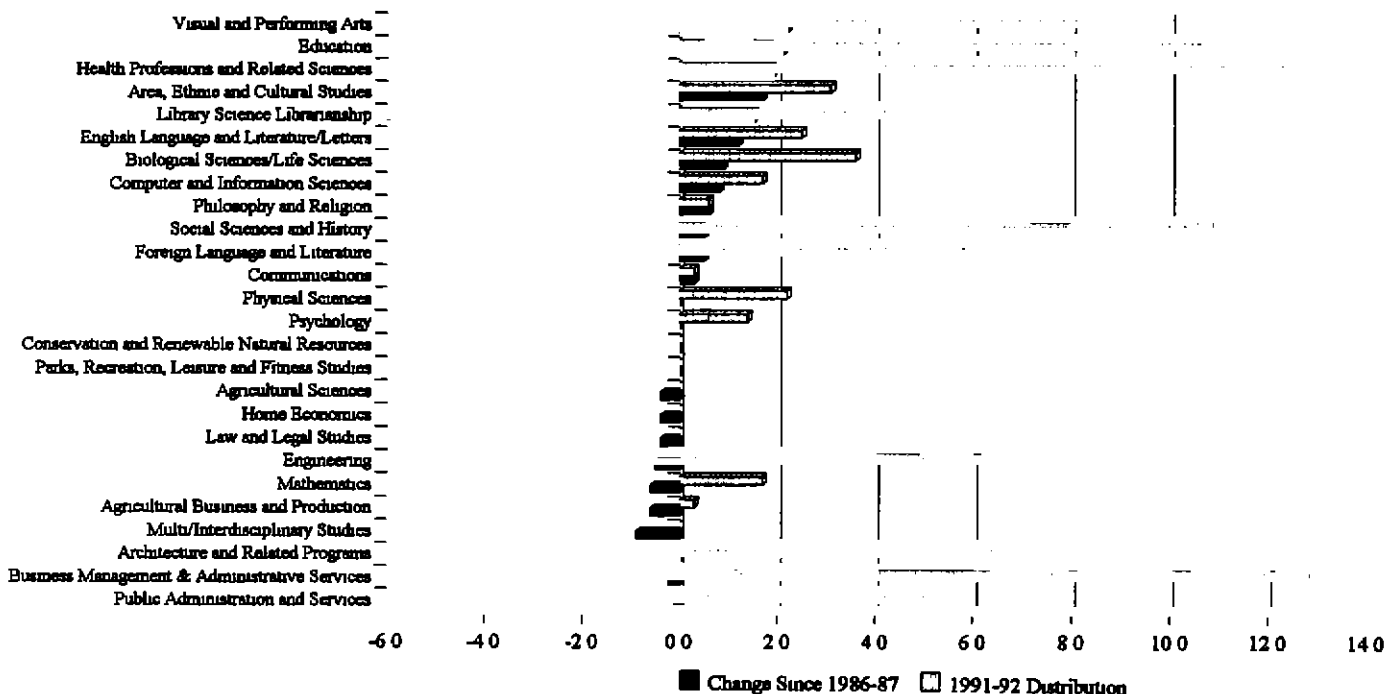
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 51 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



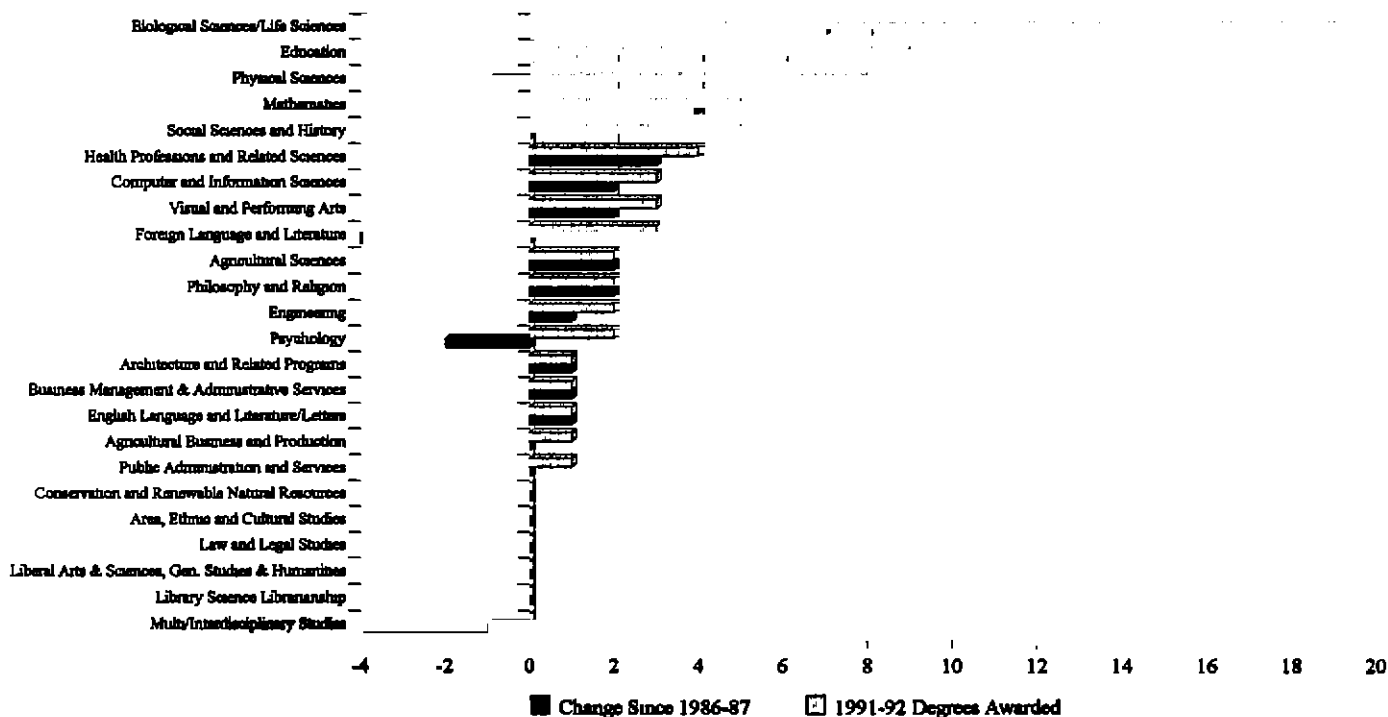
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



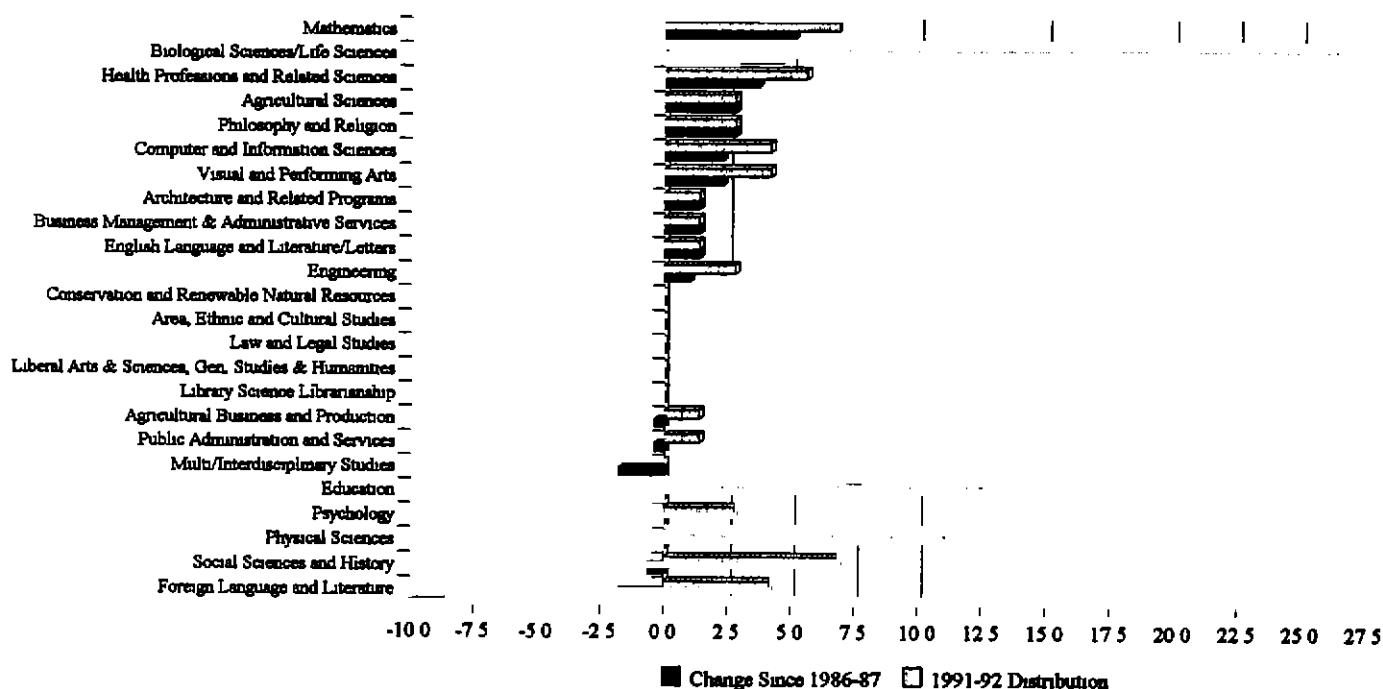
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 52 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Latinos

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



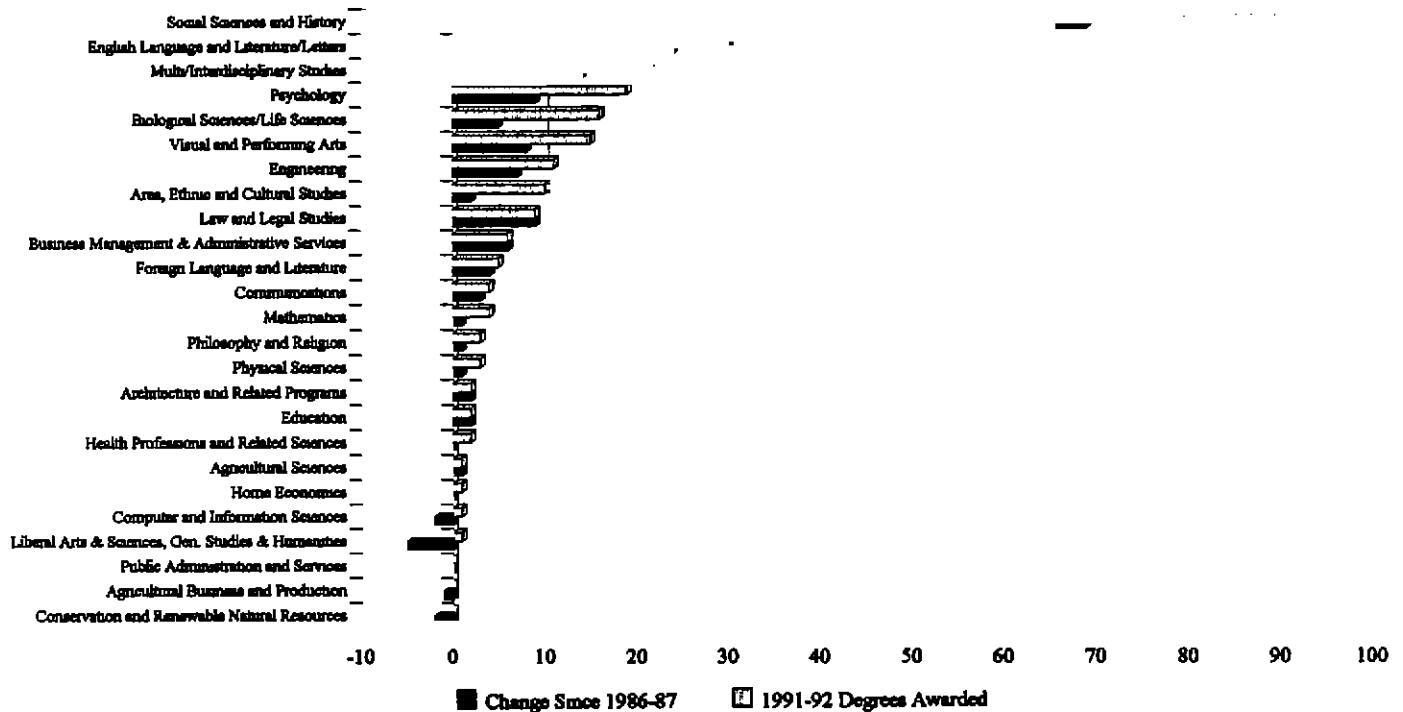
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Latinos by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



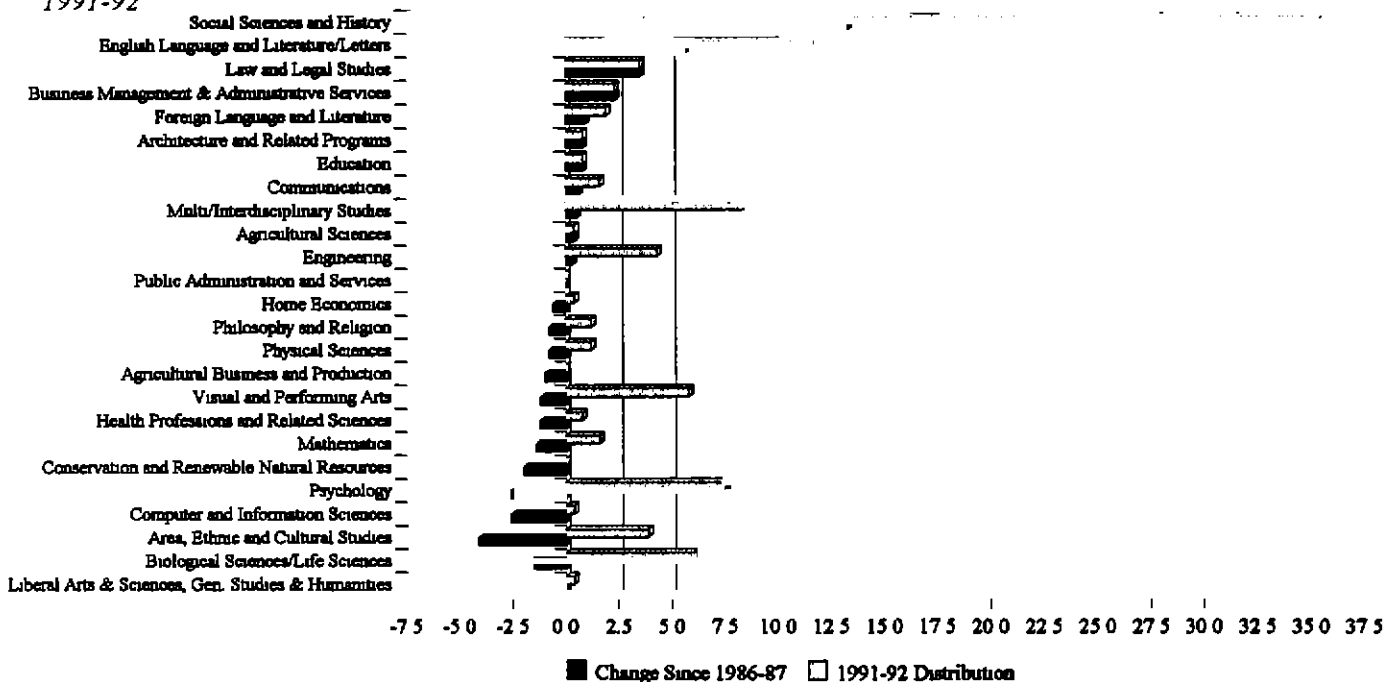
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 53 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



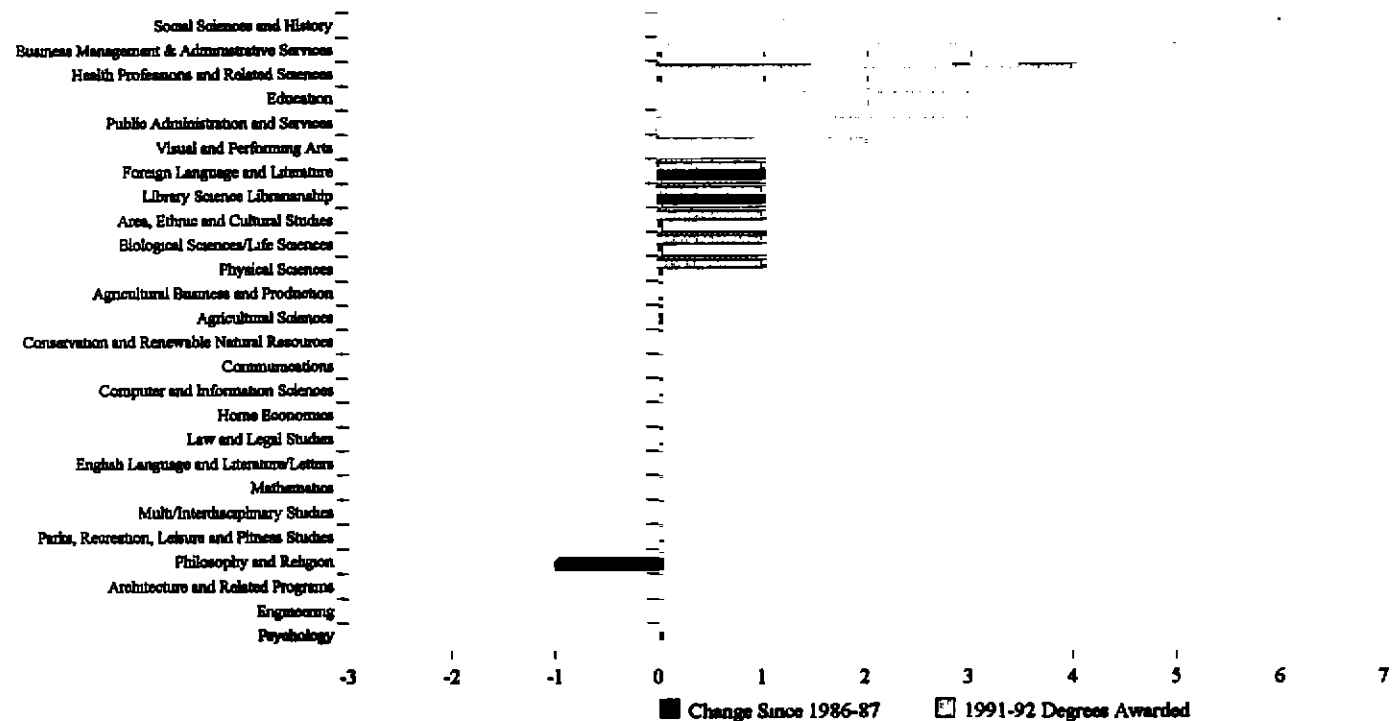
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



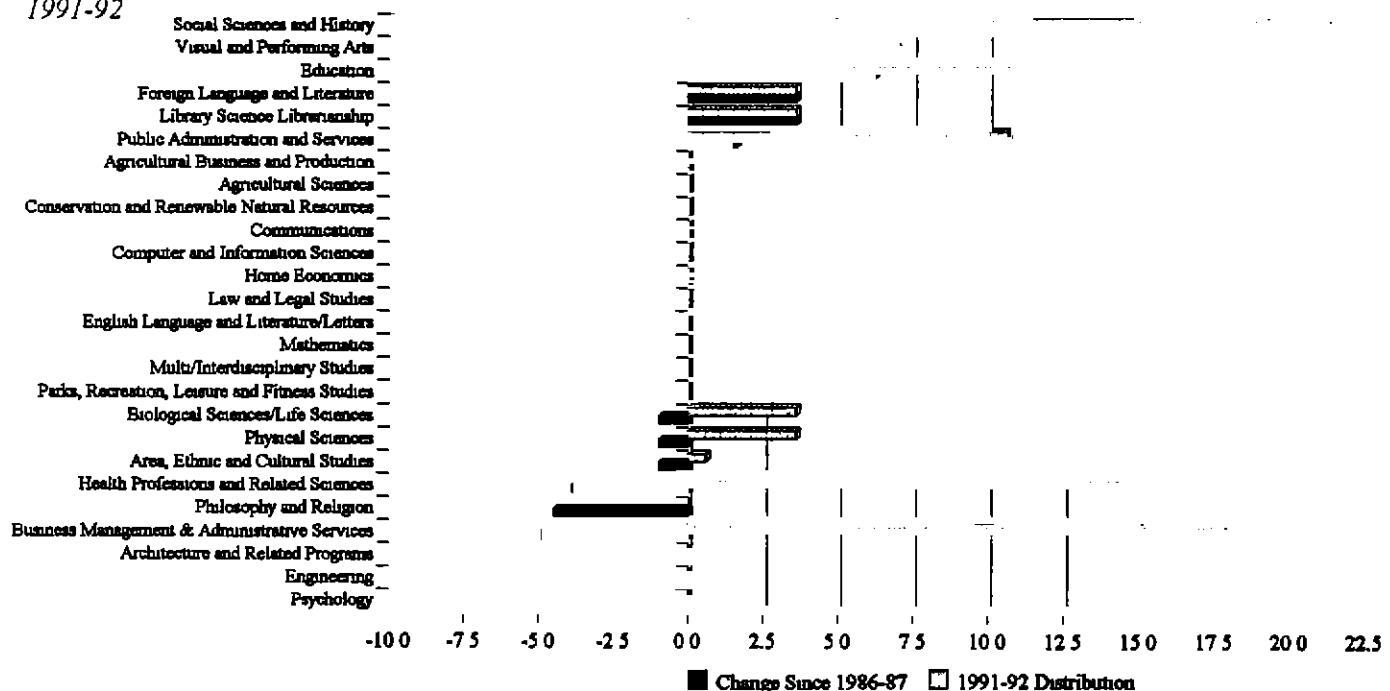
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 54 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



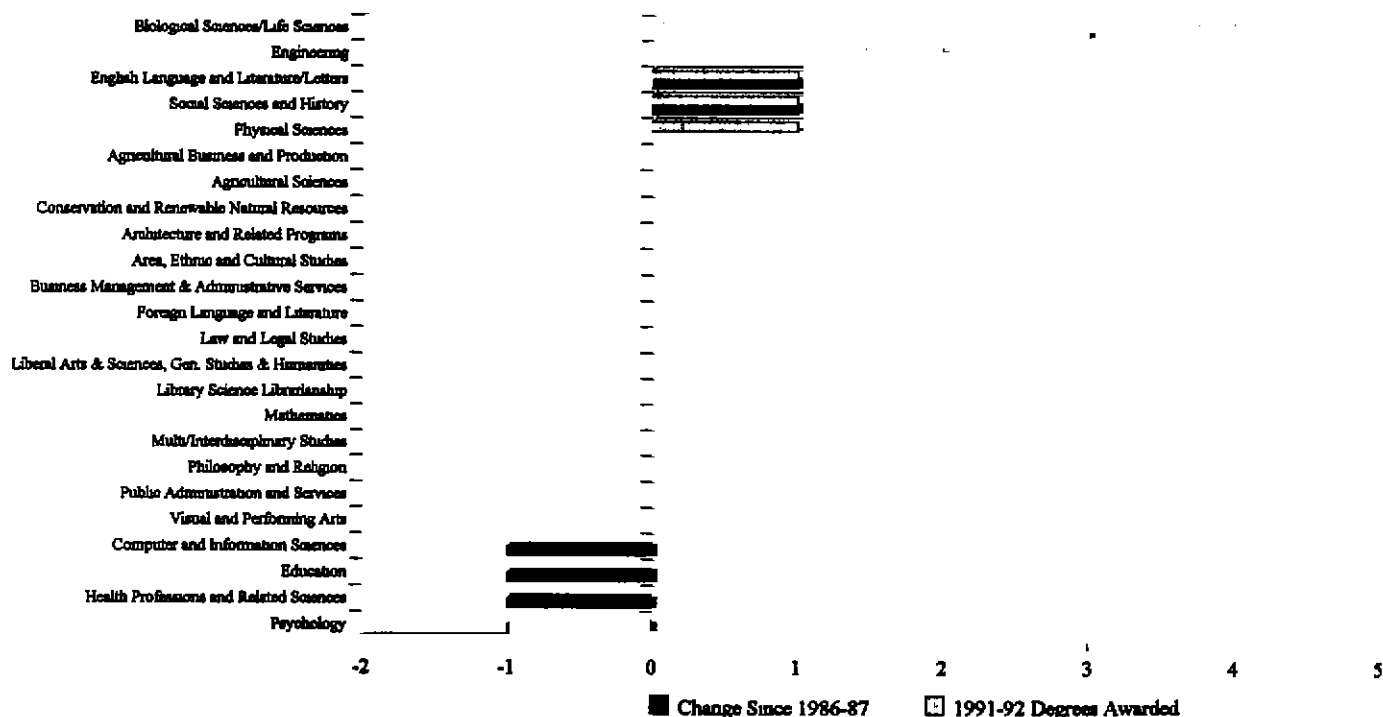
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



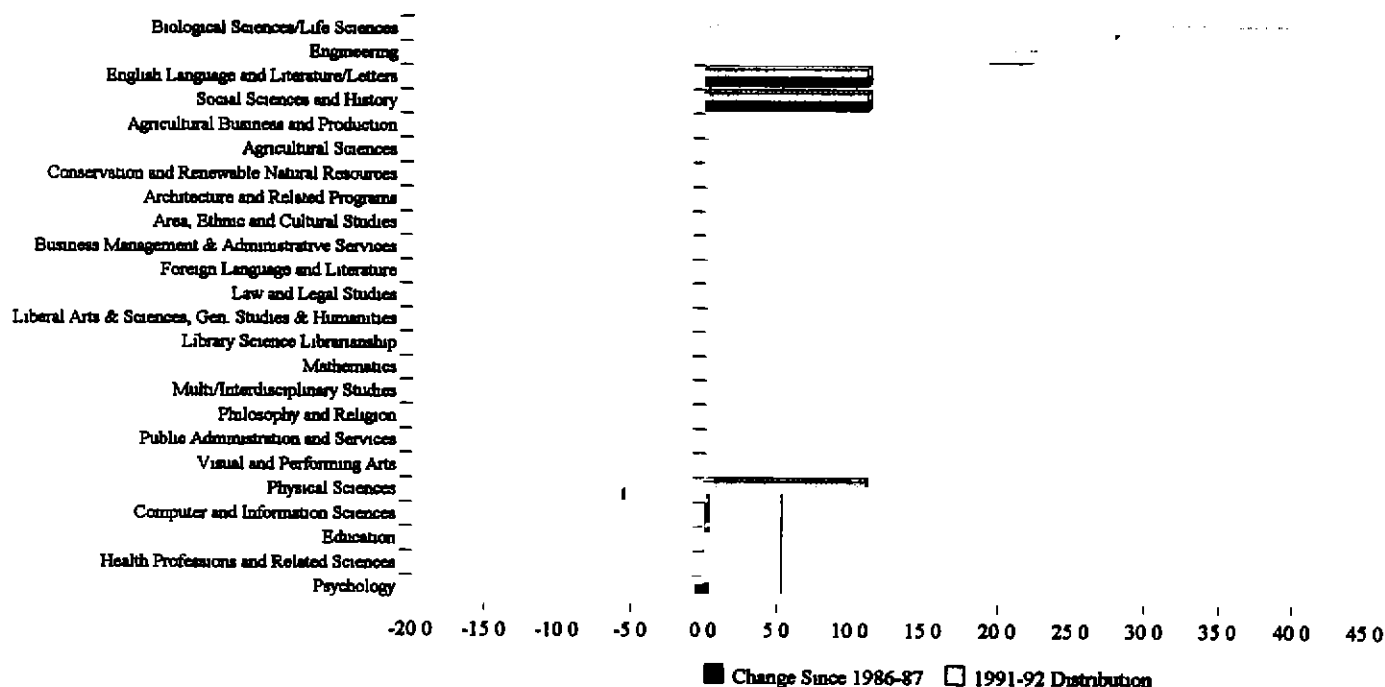
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 55 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Native Americans

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



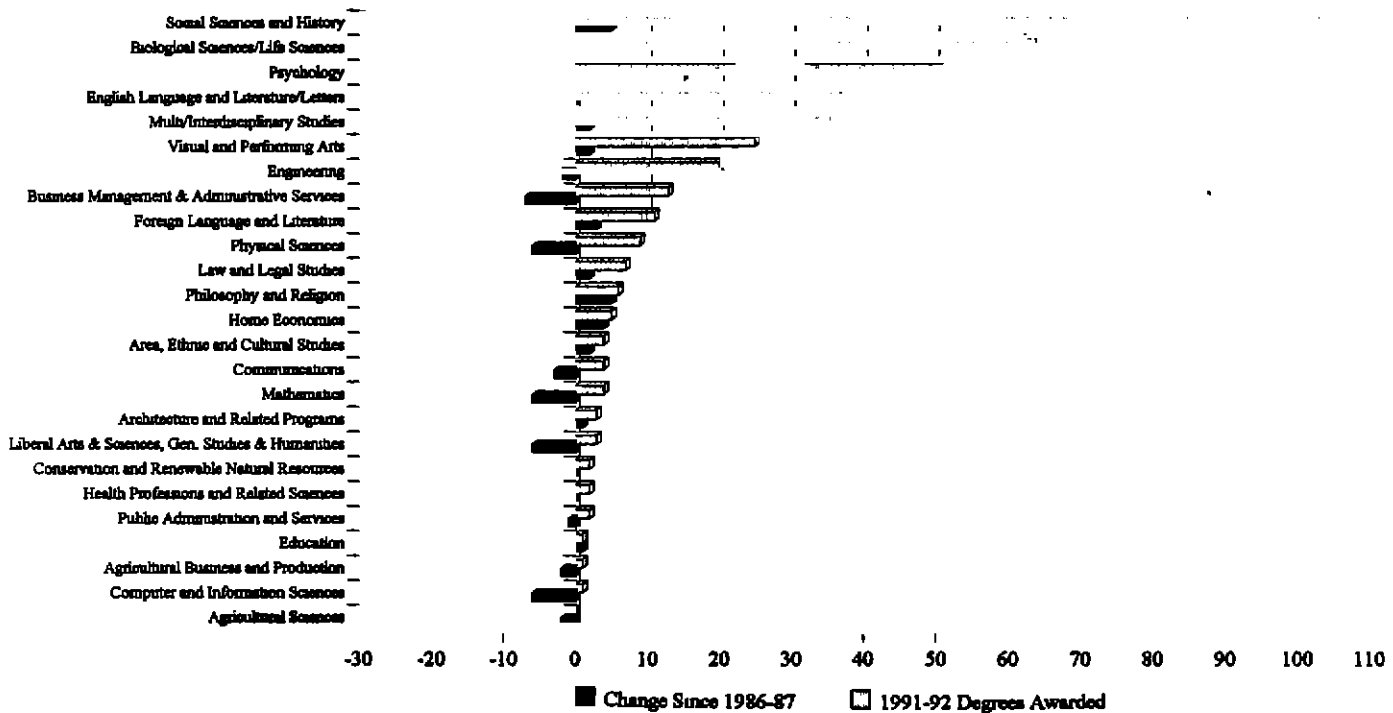
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Native Americans by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



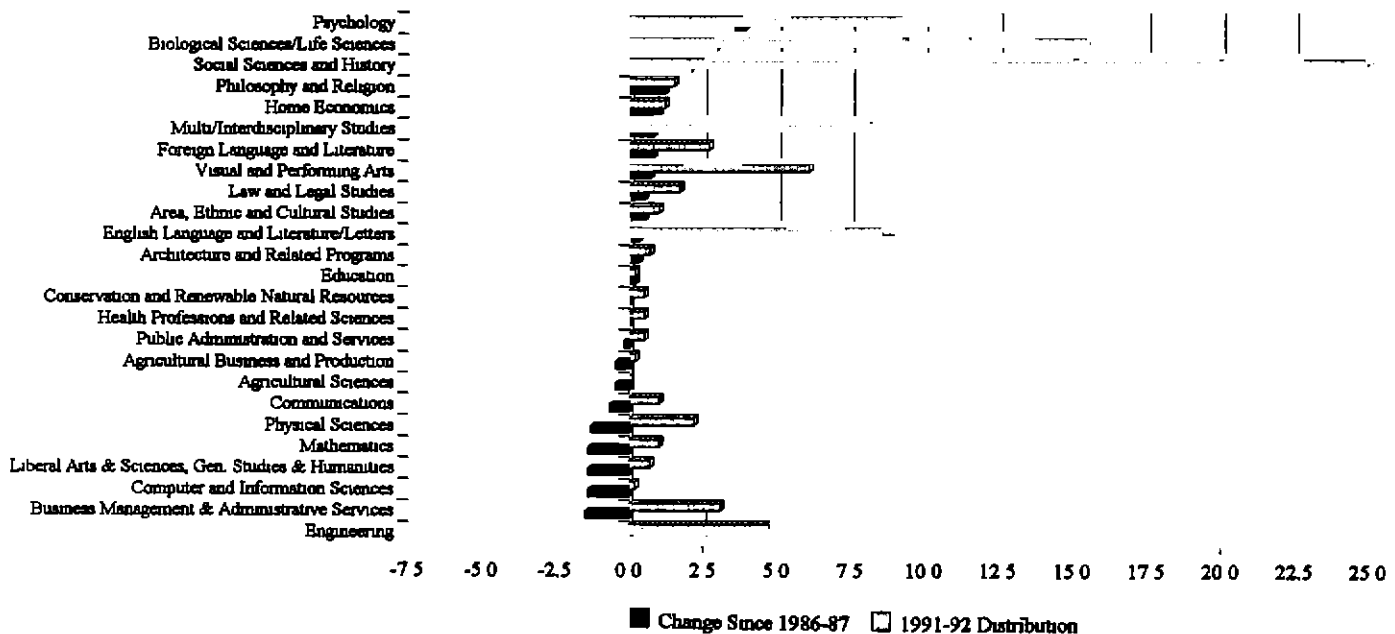
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 56 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



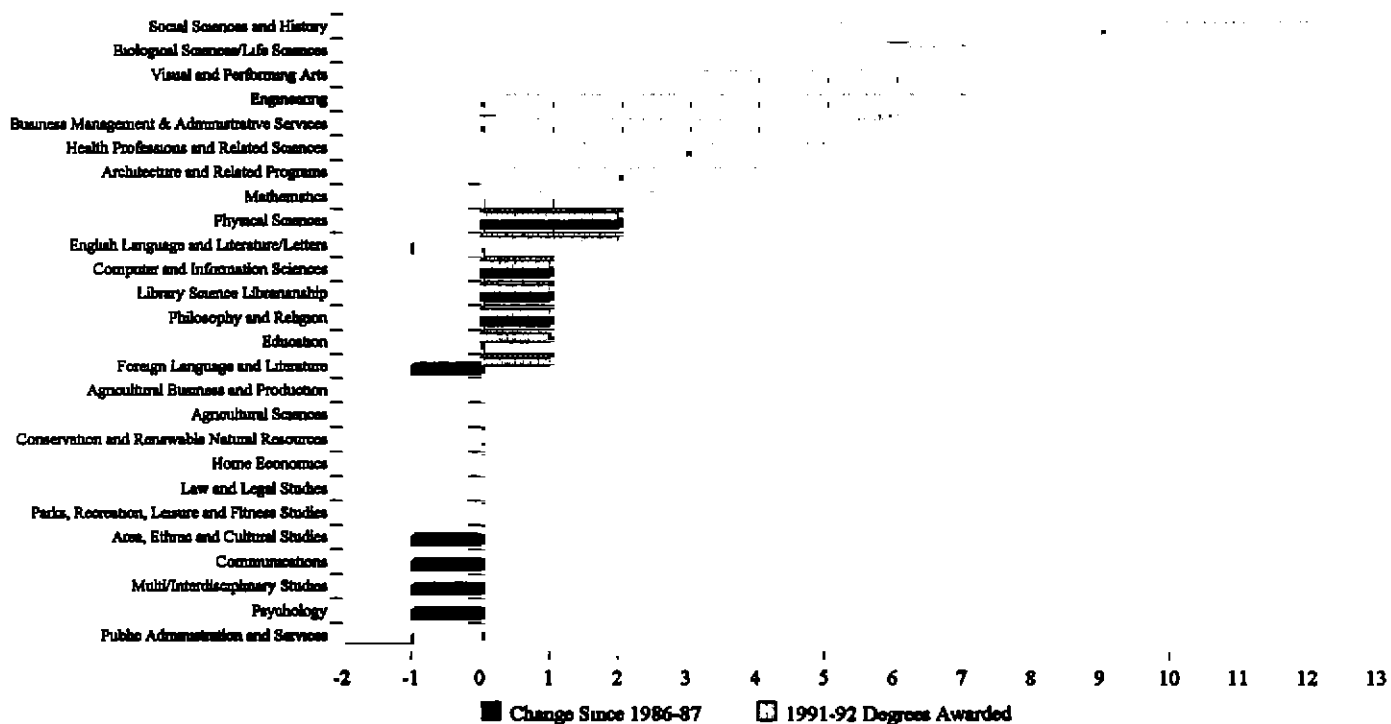
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



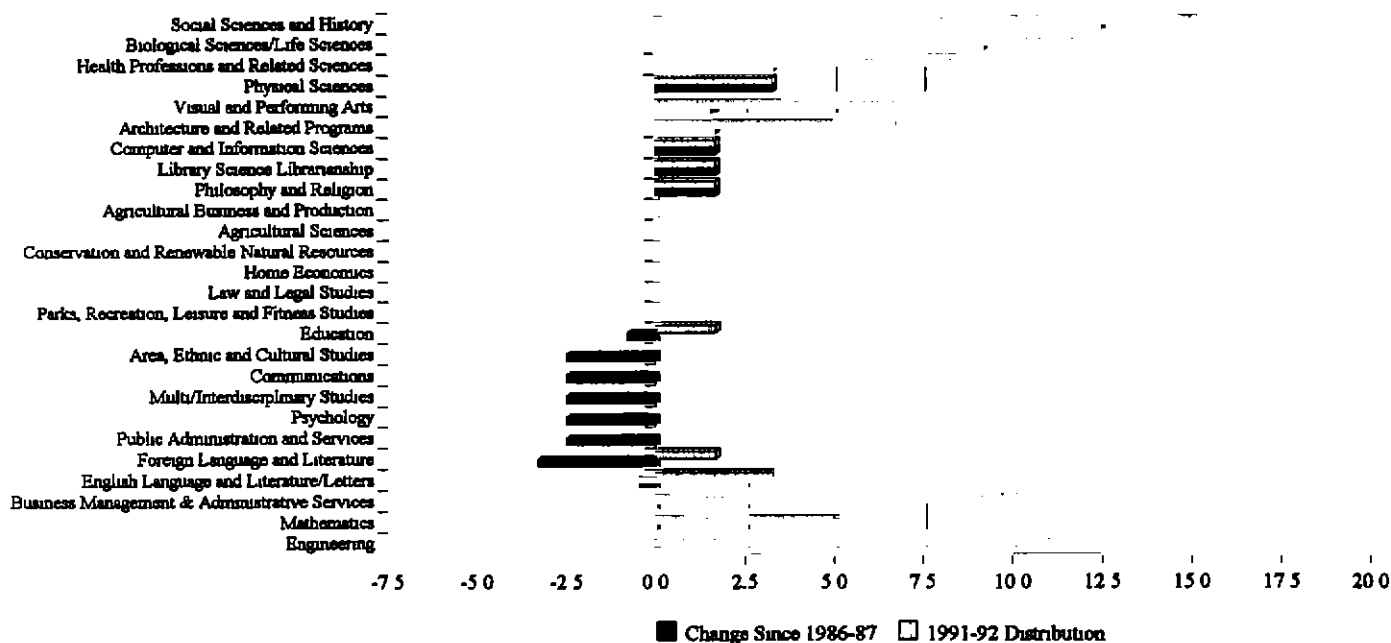
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 57 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



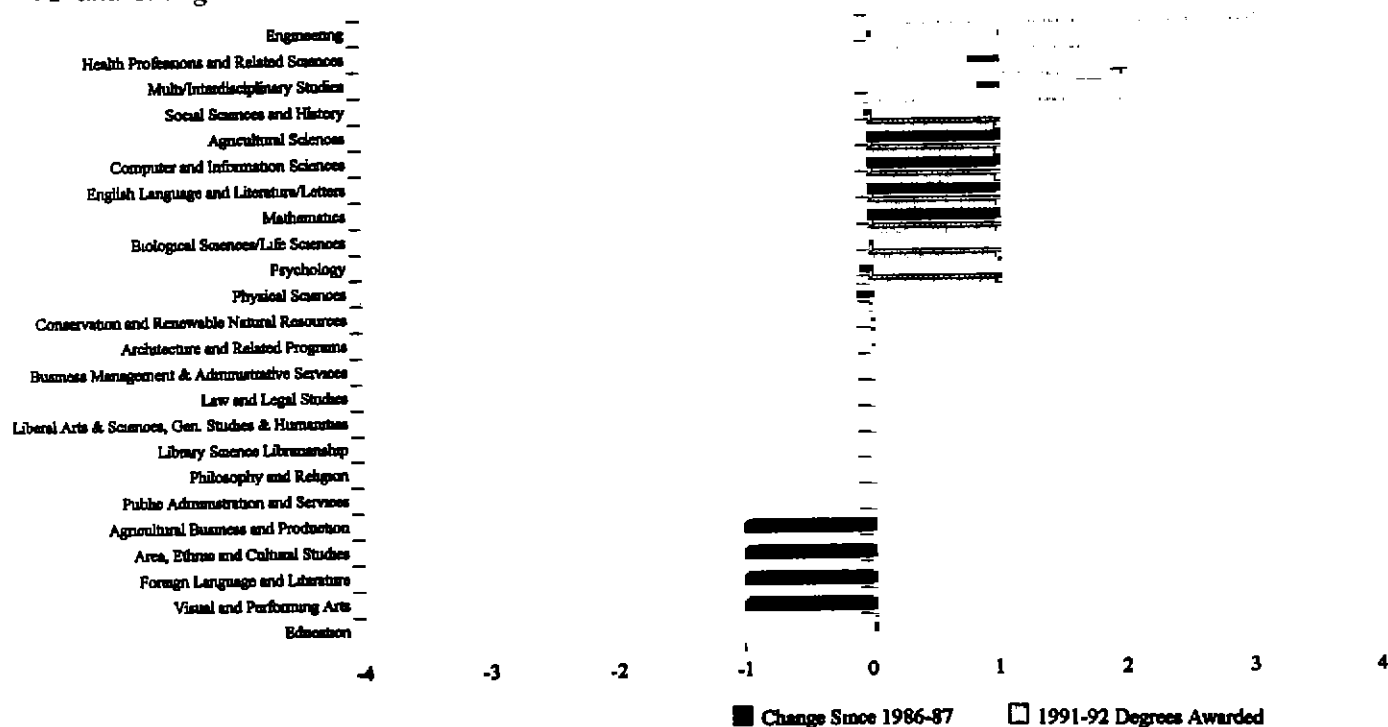
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



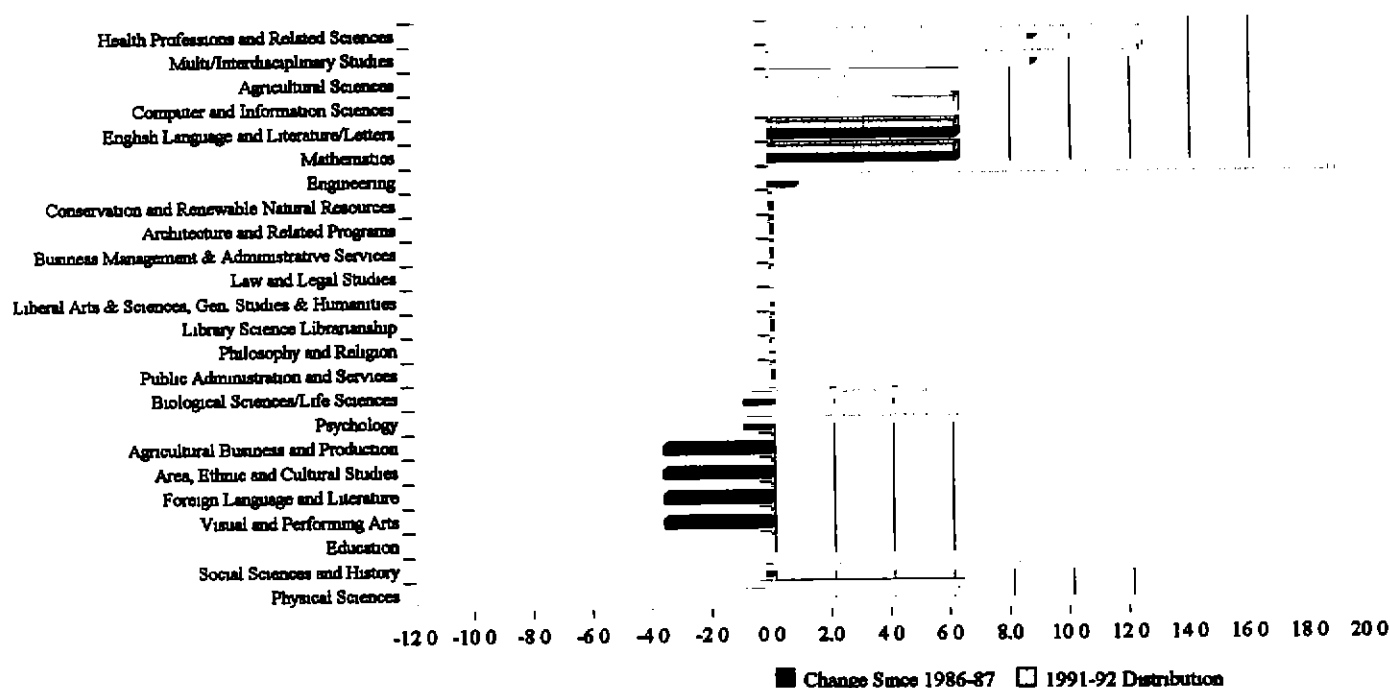
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 58 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



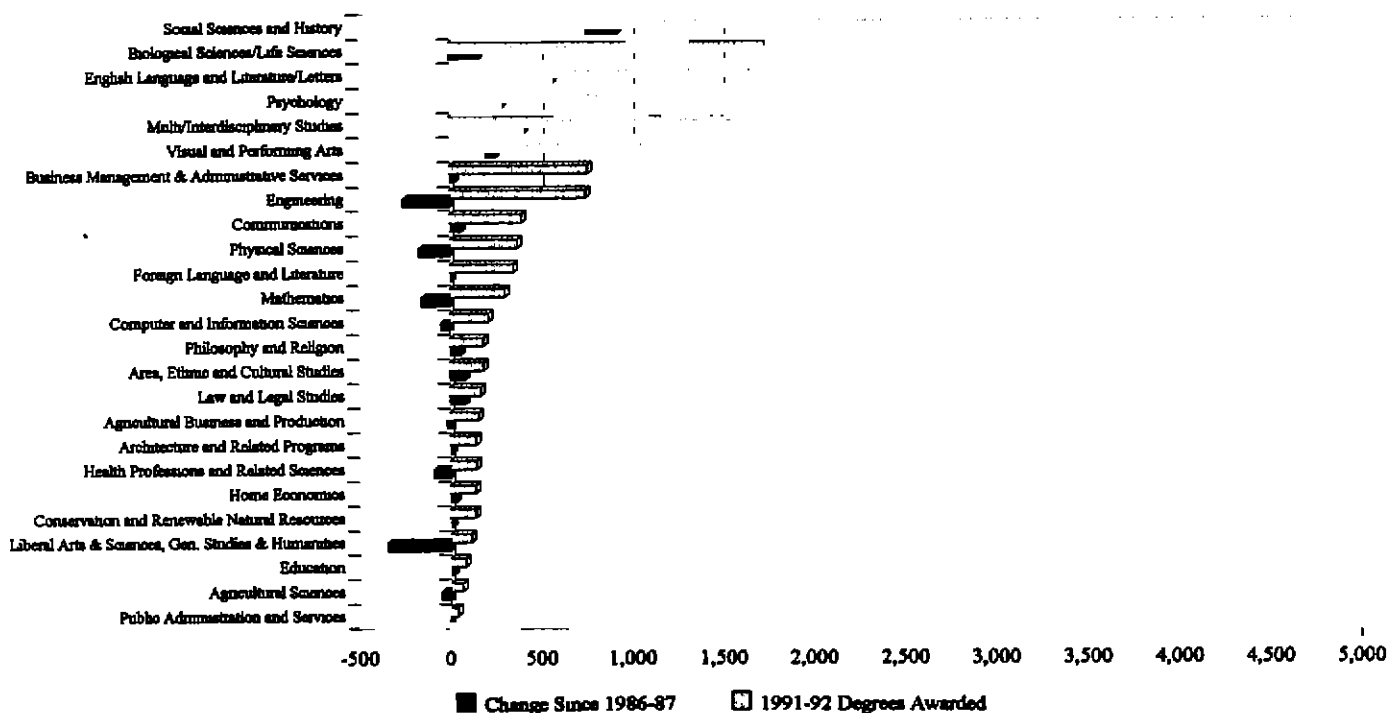
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Other Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



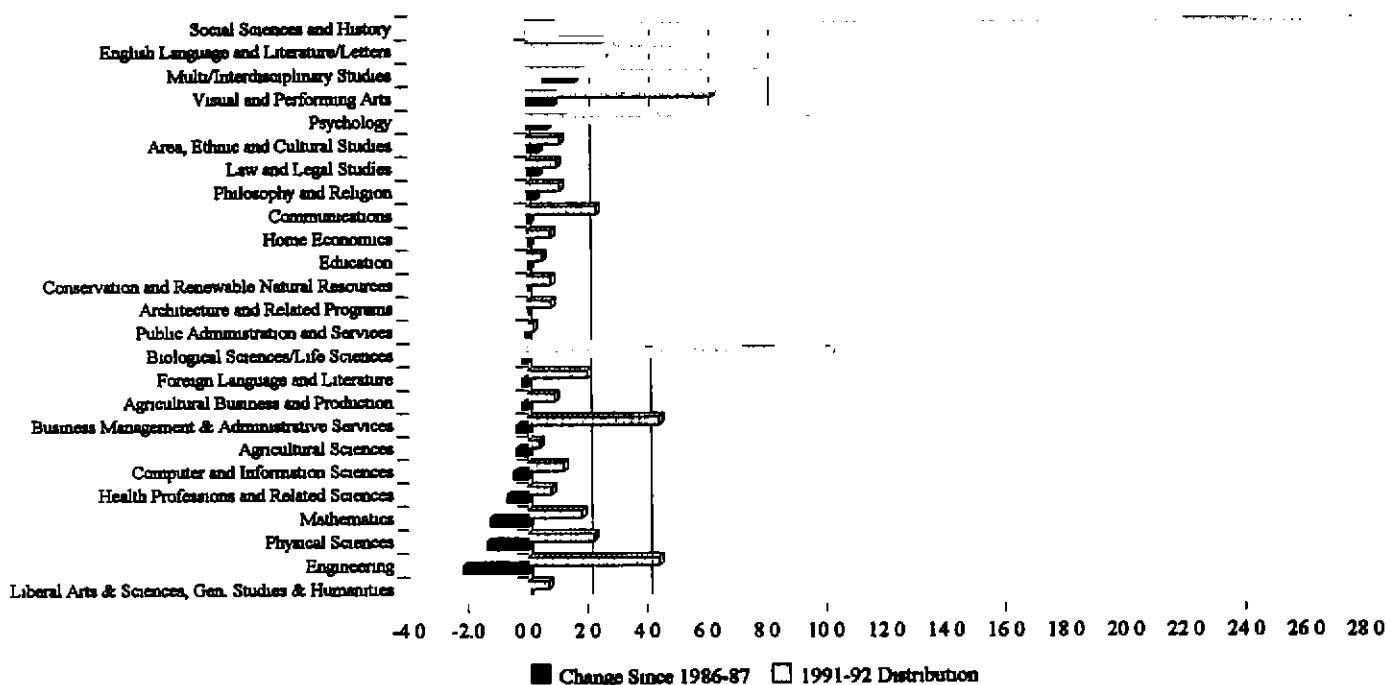
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 59 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



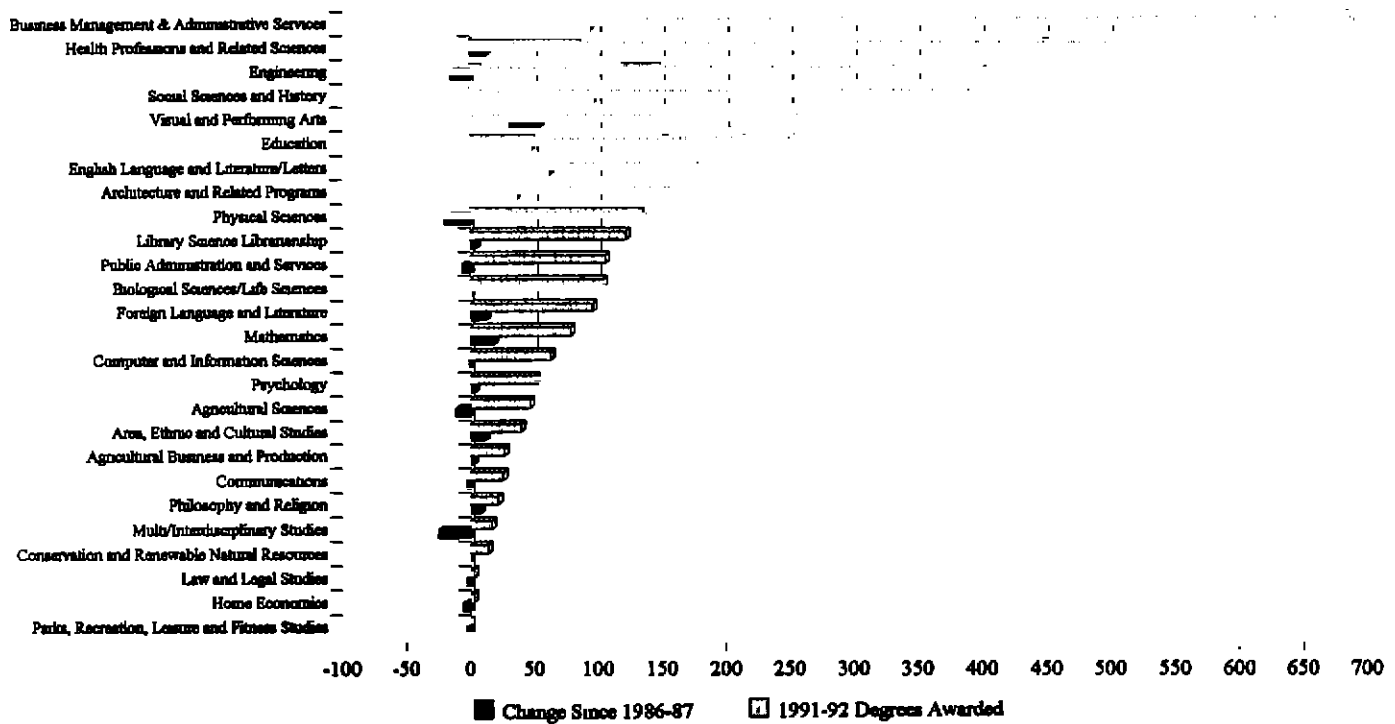
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



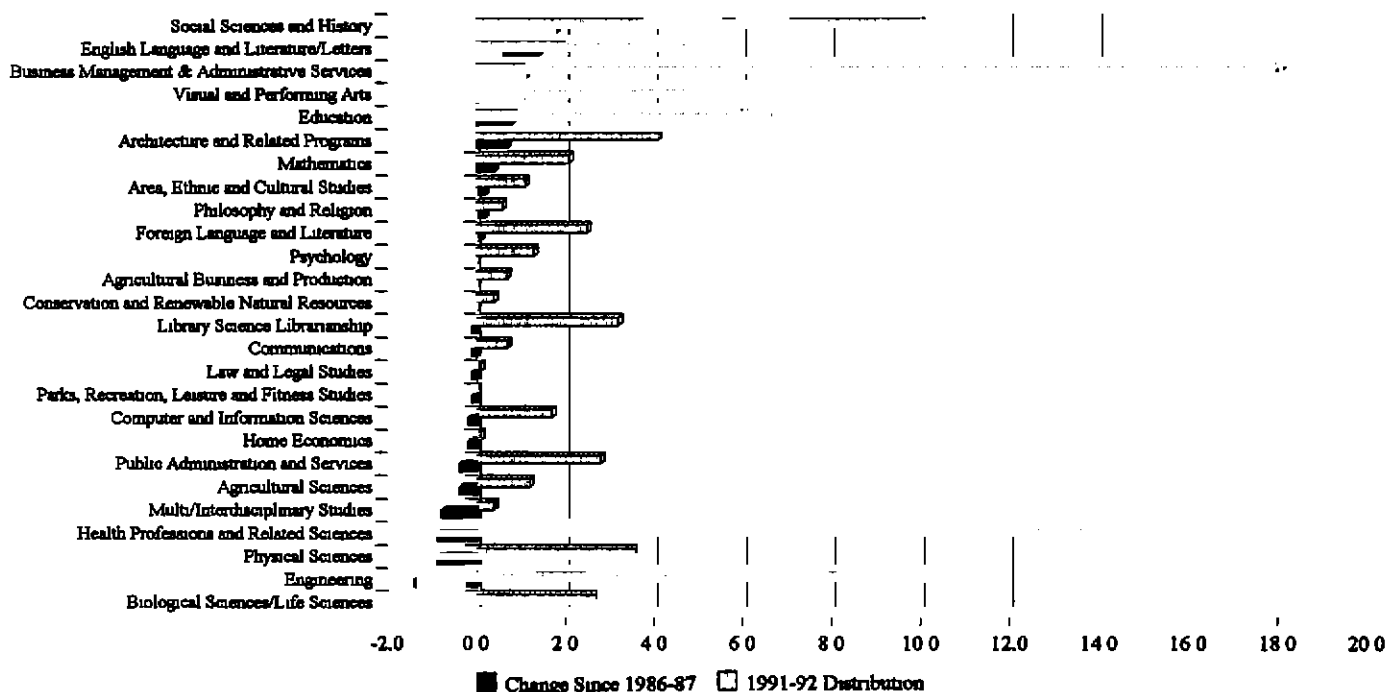
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 60 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Whites

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Whites by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



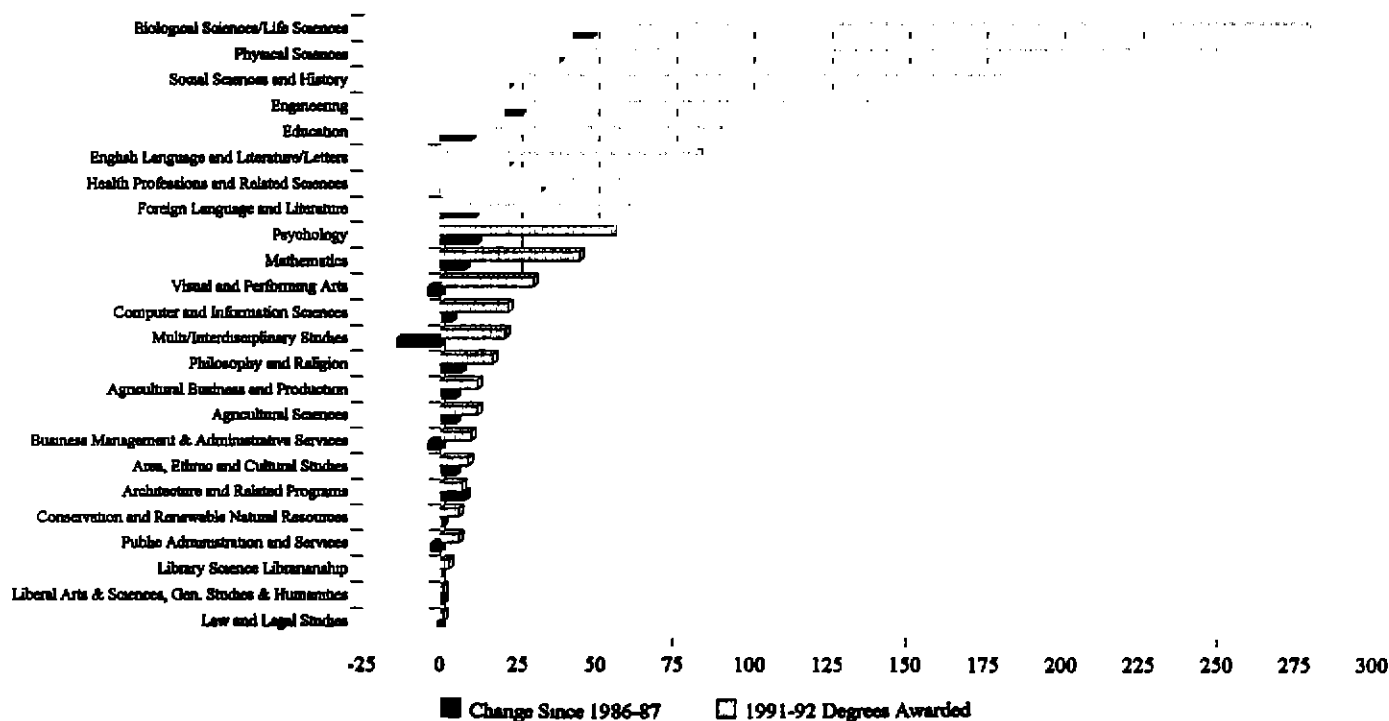
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees to Whites Awarded by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



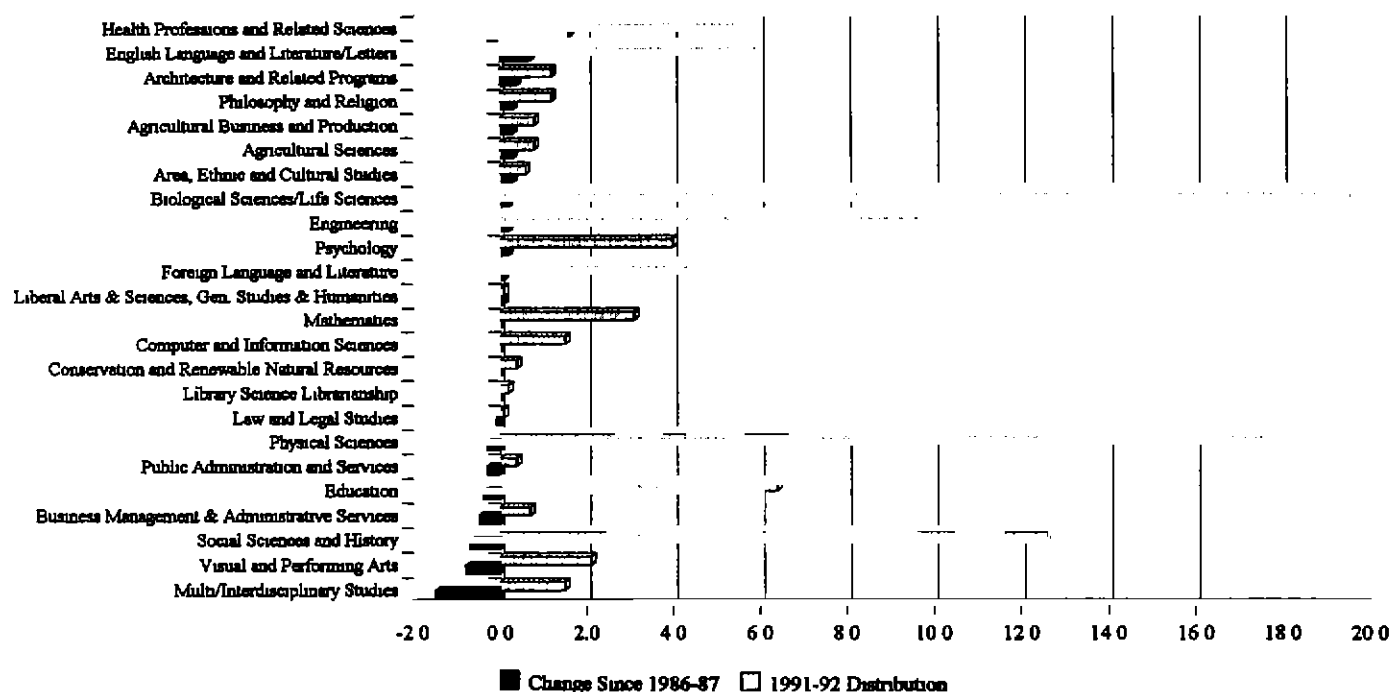
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 61 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Whites

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Whites by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



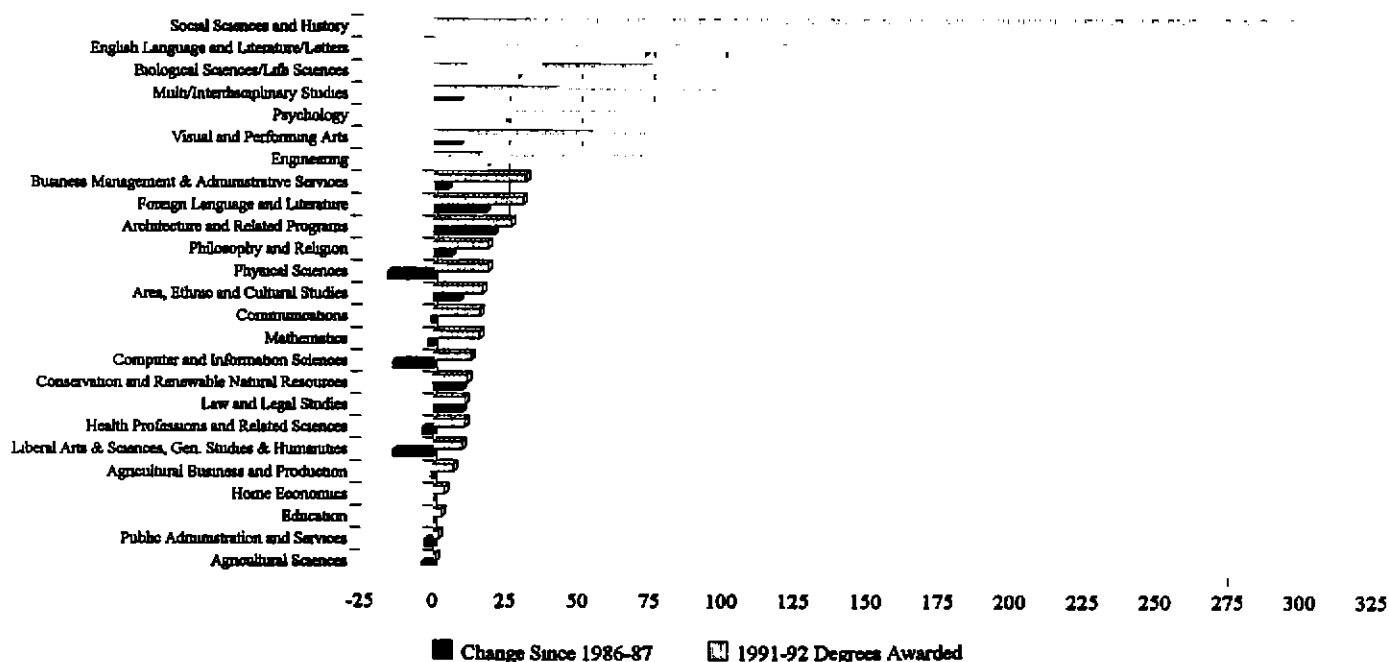
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Whites by the University of California in 1991-92 and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



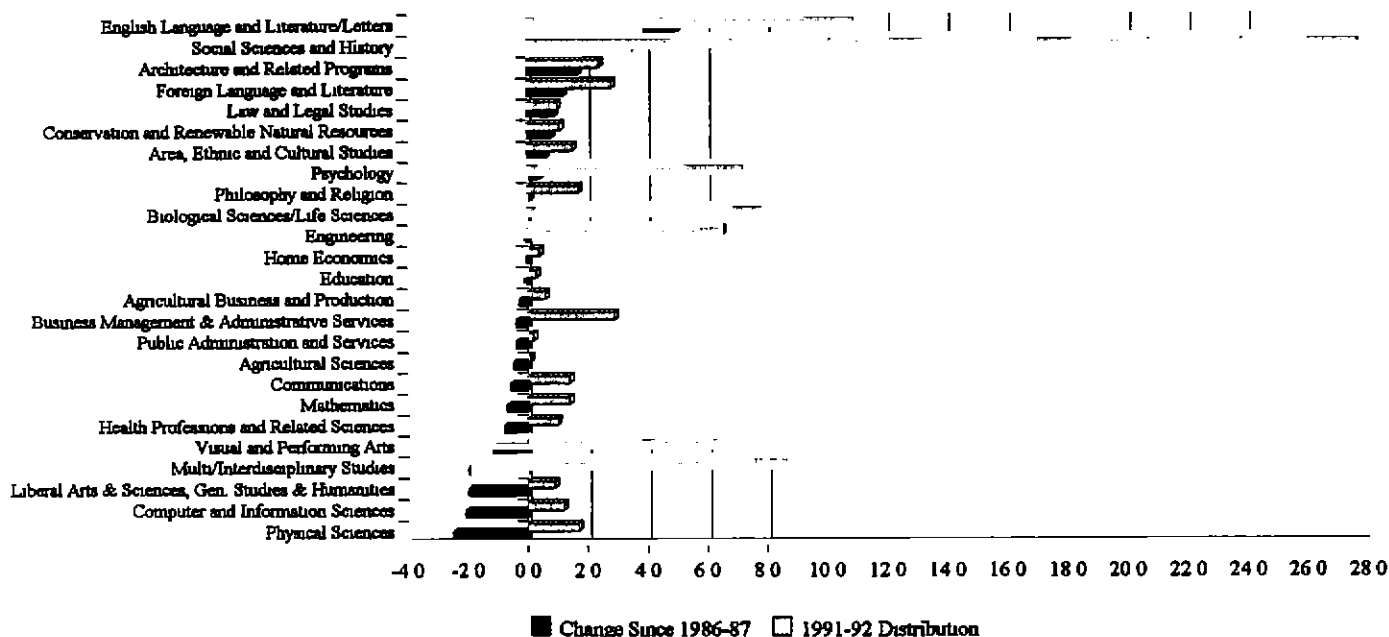
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

DISPLAY 62 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



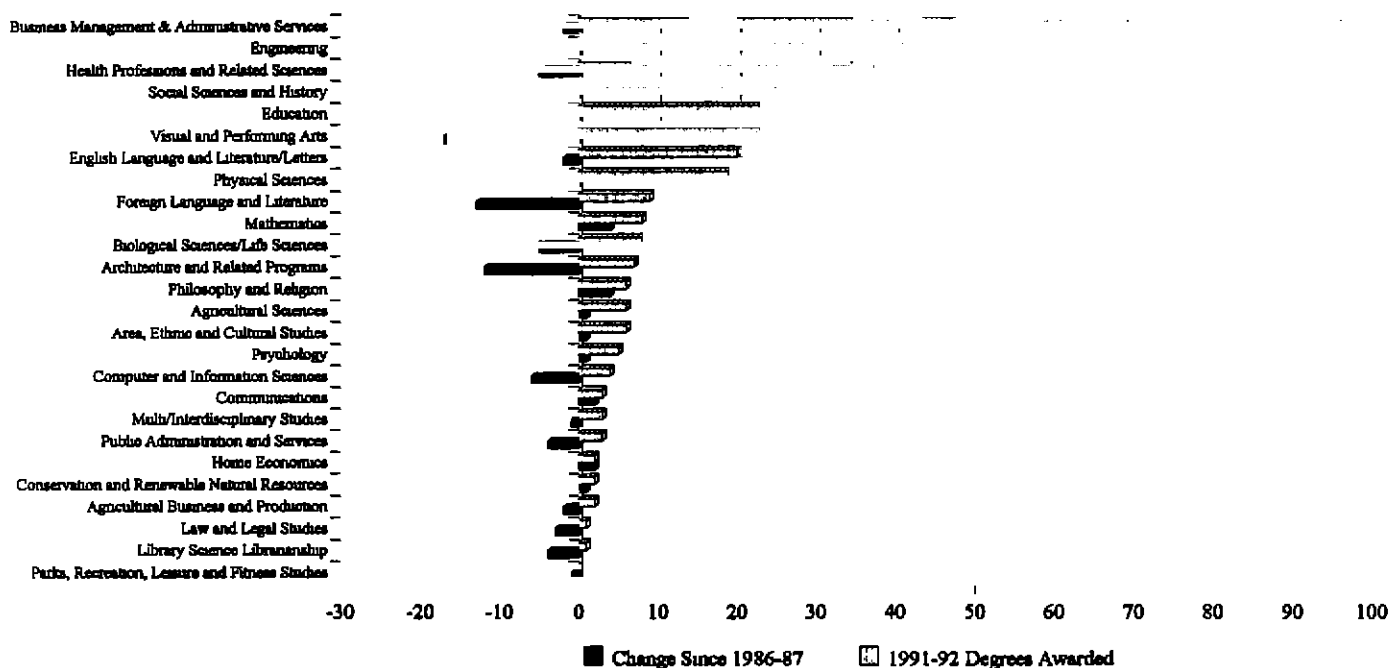
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



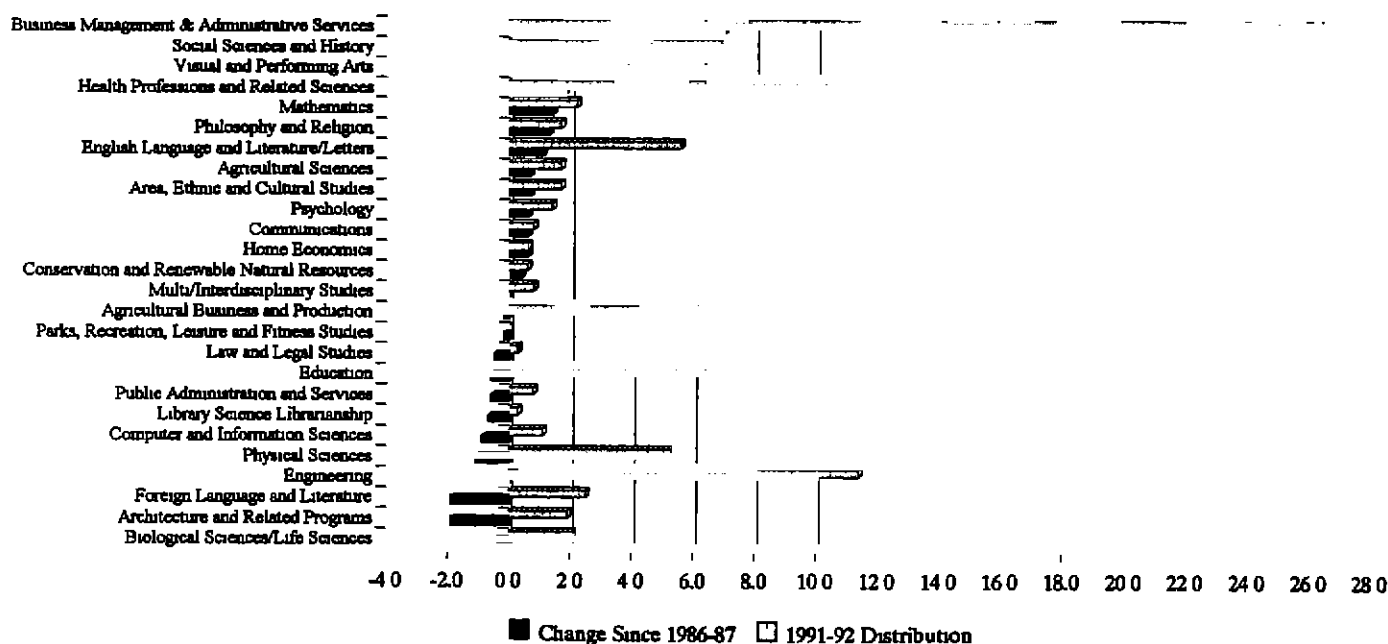
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 63 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



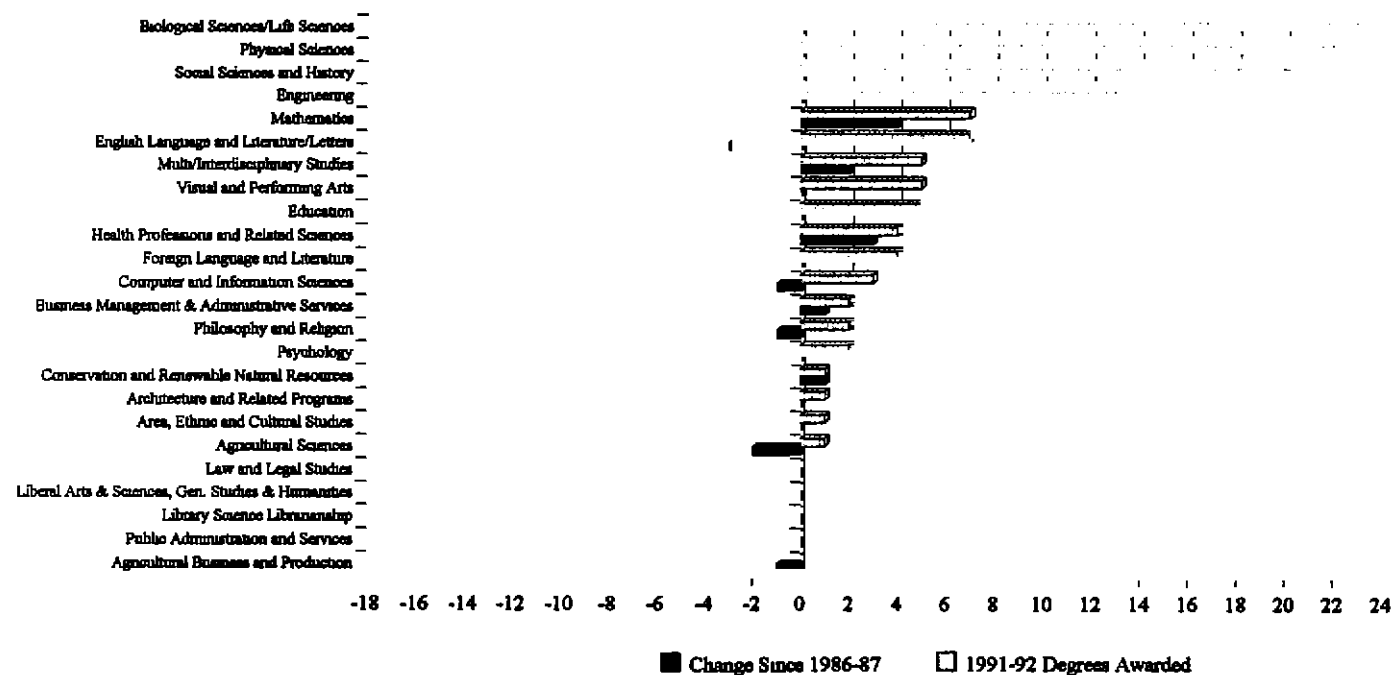
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



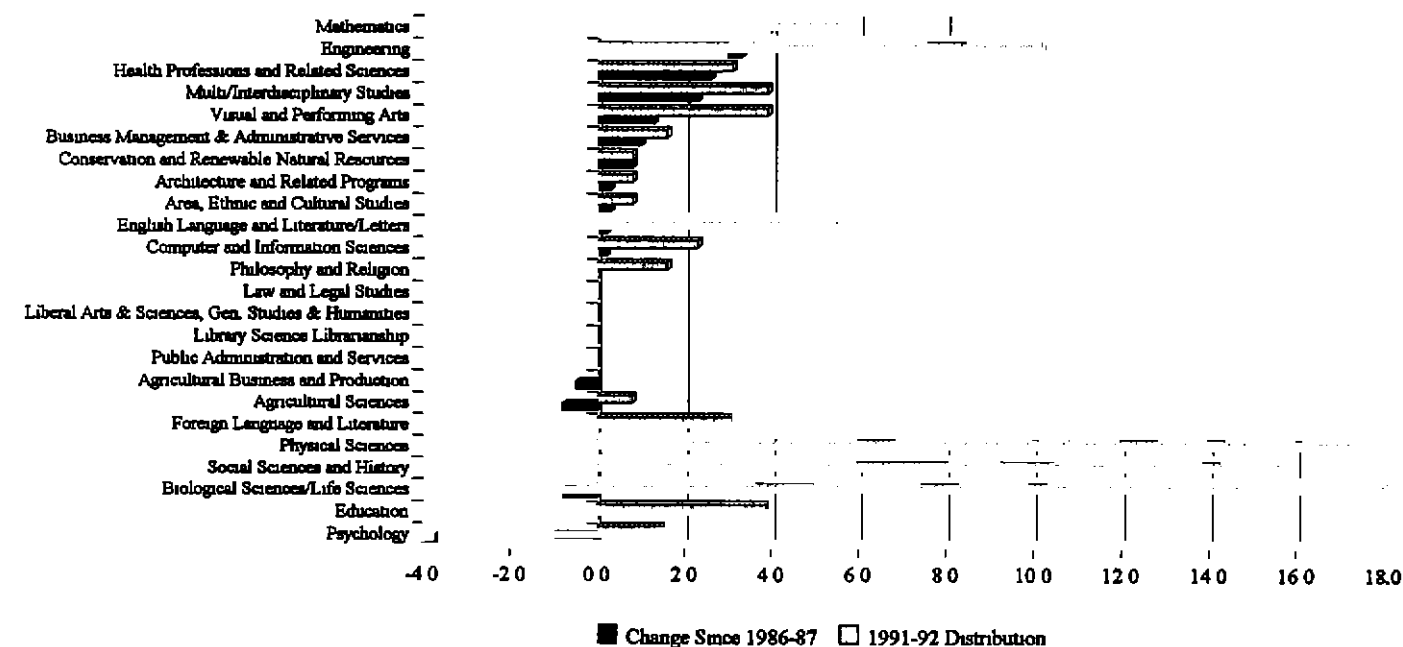
Source California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 64 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



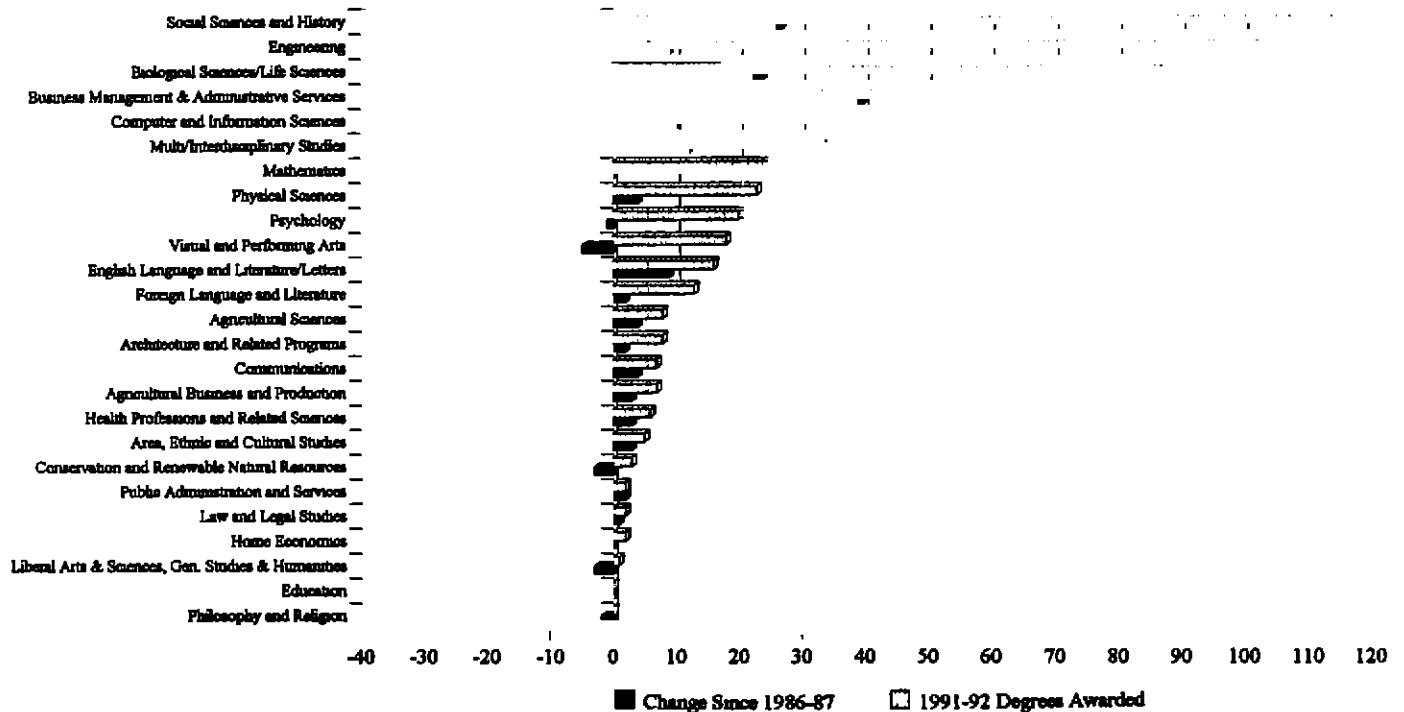
Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Unknown Racial/Ethnic Groups by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



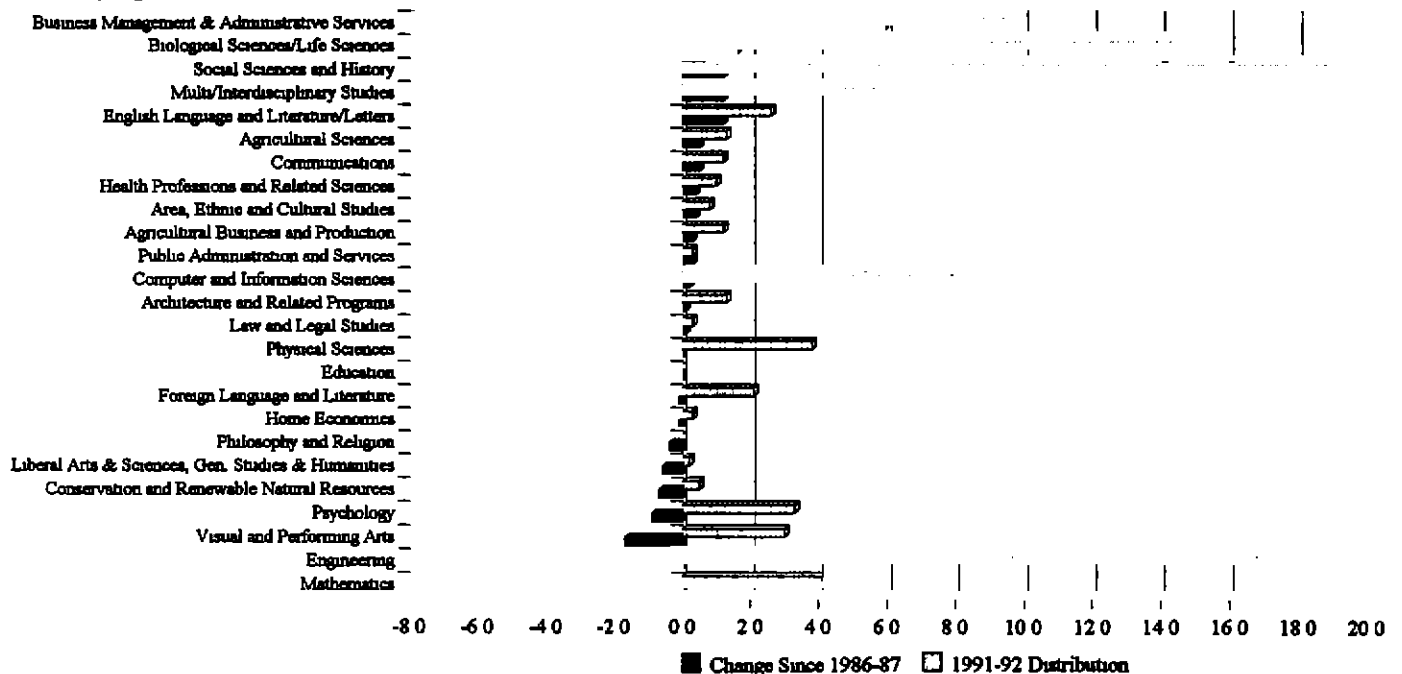
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 65 University of California Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens

Number of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



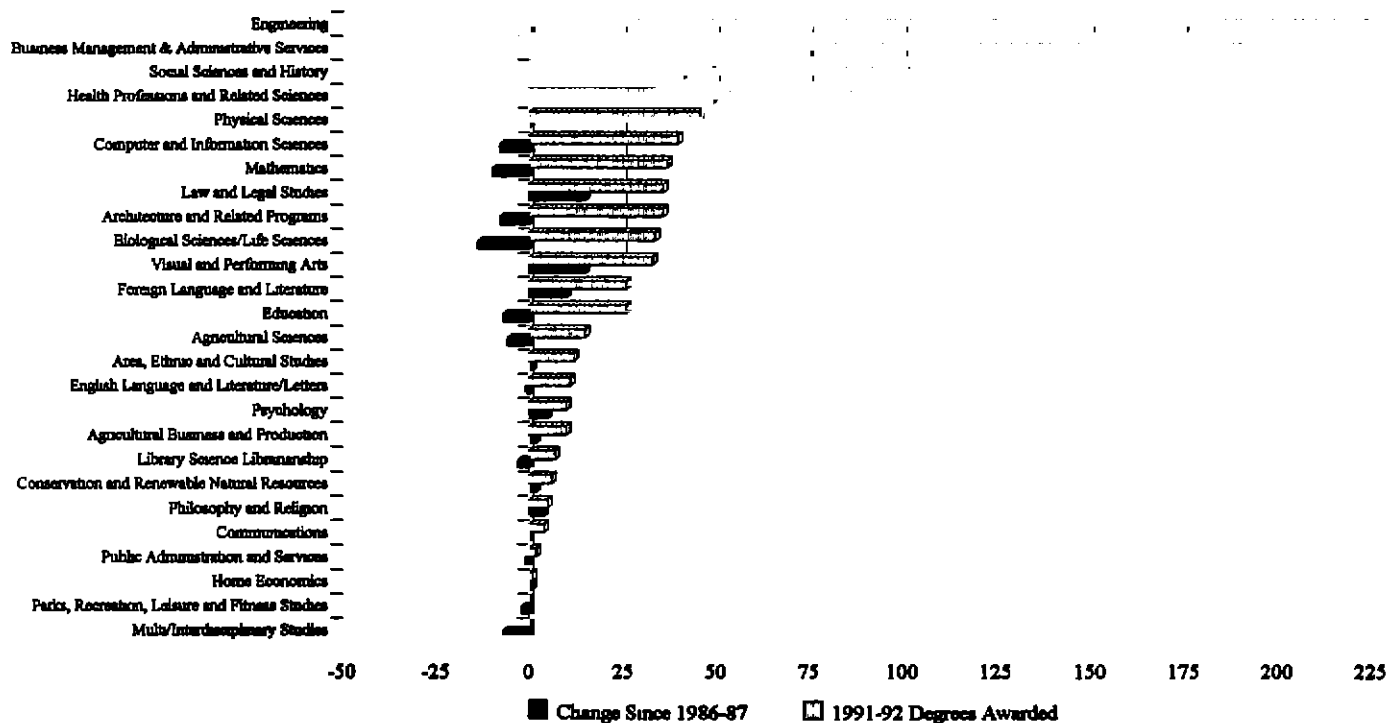
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



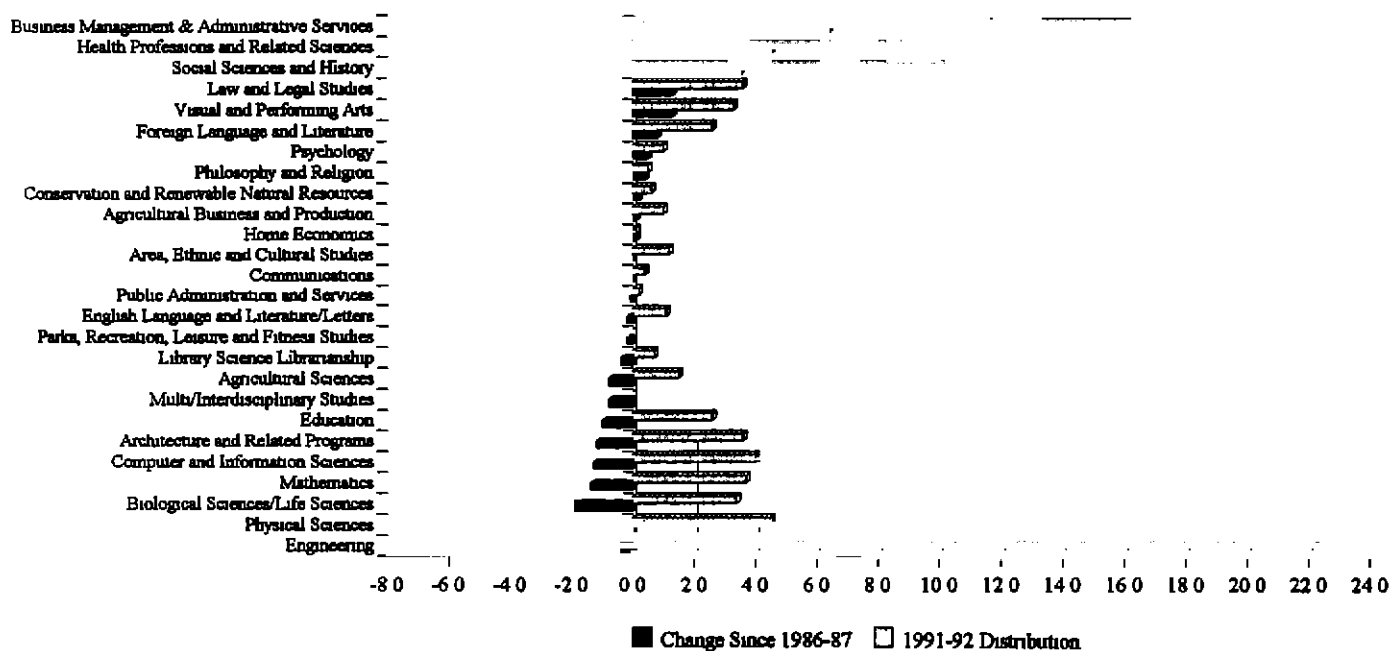
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 66 University of California Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens

Number of Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92 by Discipline, and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



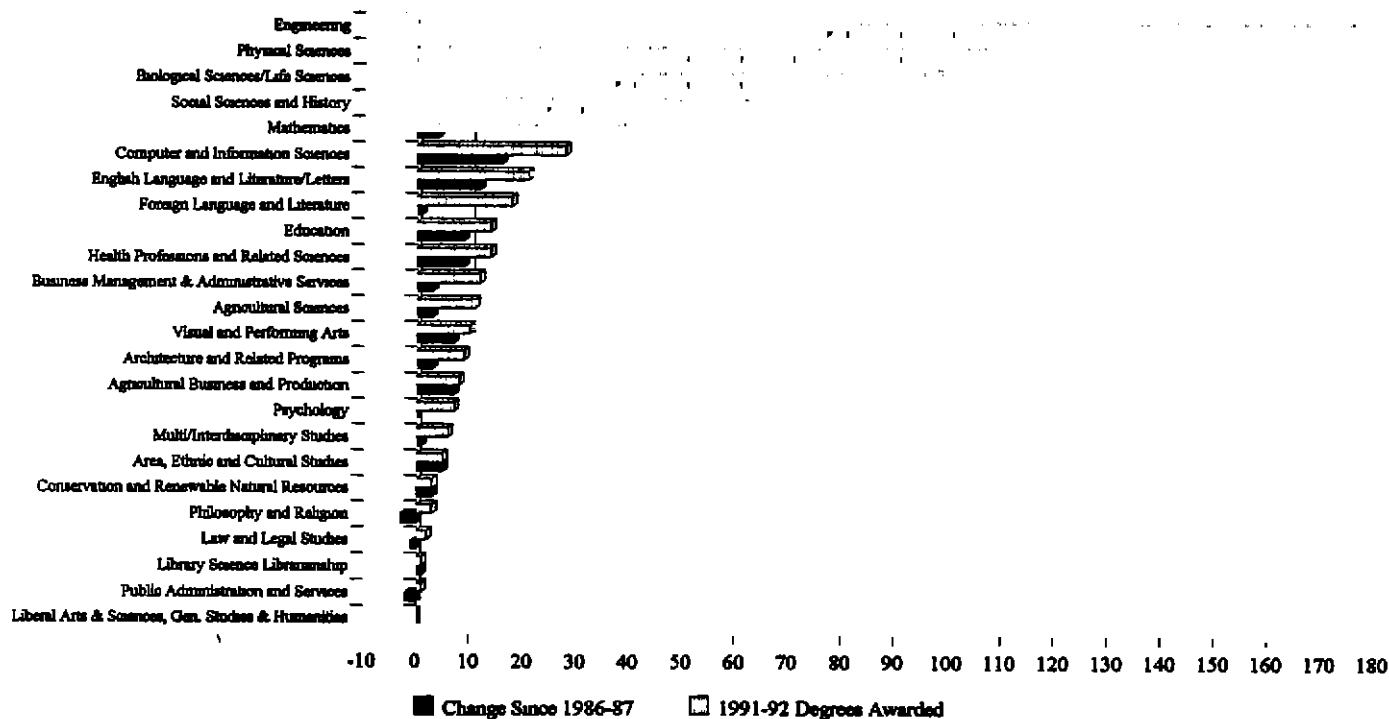
Percentage Distribution Among the Disciplines of Master's Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



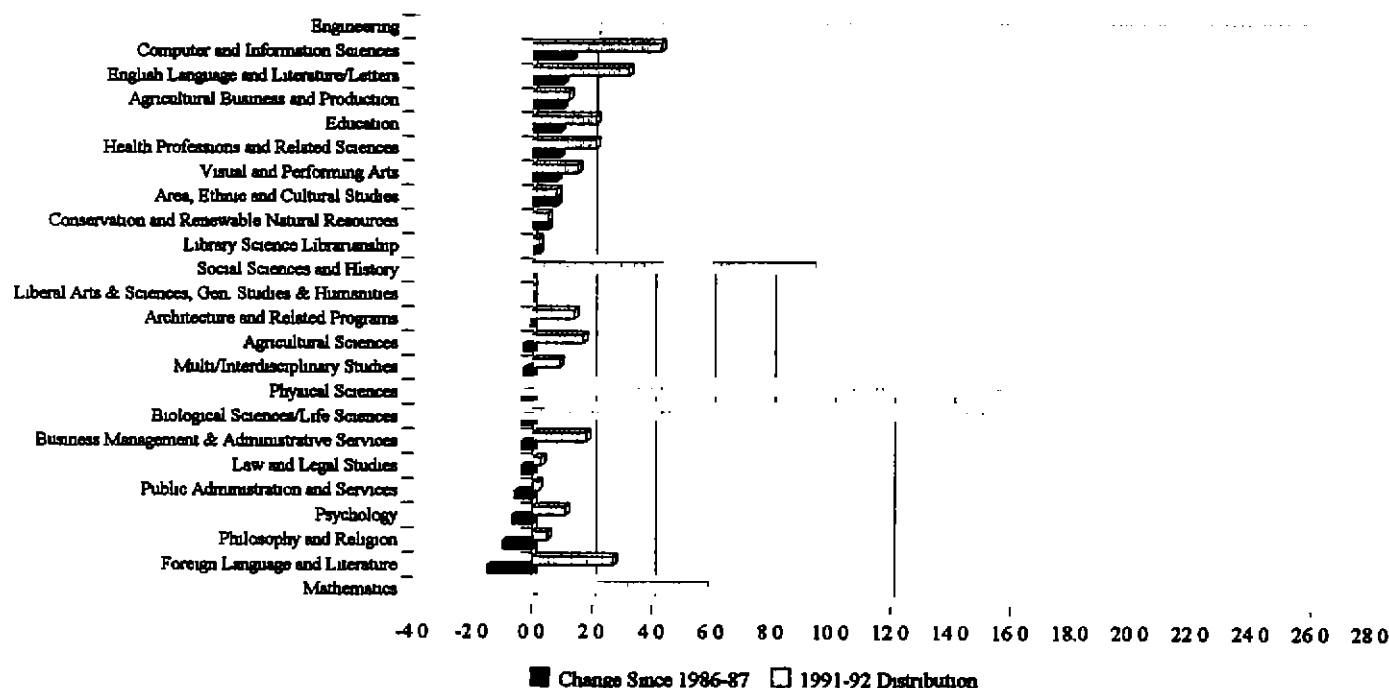
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 67 University of California Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens

Number of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92 and Change in This Number Since 1986-87



Percentage Distribution of Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Non-Resident Aliens by the University of California in 1991-92, and Percentage Point Shift in This Distribution Between 1986-87 and 1991-92



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 17 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Six others represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California. Two student members are appointed by the Governor.

As of April 1995, the Commissioners representing the general public are

Henry Der, San Francisco, *Chair*
Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco, *Vice Chair*
Elaine Alquist, Santa Clara
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach
Jeffrey I. Marston, San Diego
Melinda G. Wilson, Torrance
Linda J. Wong, Los Angeles
Ellen F. Wright, Saratoga

Representatives of the segments are

Roy T. Brophy, Fair Oaks, appointed by the Regents of the University of California,
Yvonne W. Larsen, San Diego, appointed by the California State Board of Education,
Alice Petrossian, Glendale, appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges,
Ted J. Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University,
Kyhl Smeby, Pasadena, appointed by the Governor to represent California's independent colleges and universities, and
Frank R. Martinez, San Luis Obispo, appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education

The two student representatives are

Stephen Leshner, Meadow Vista
Beverly A. Sandeen, Costa Mesa

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Governor, the Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it performs its specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Warren Halsey Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938, telephone (916) 445-7933.



Major Gains and Losses, 1986-87 to 1991-92

Commission Report 93-13

ONE of a series of reports published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Recent reports include

- 93-1 *Legislative and State Budget Priorities of the Commission, 1993. A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (February 1993)
- 93-2 *Expenditures for University Instruction. A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Supplemental Report Language for the 1991 Budget Act* (April 1993)
- 93-3 *Faculty Salaries in California's Public Universities. A Report to the Legislature and the Governor in Response to Concurrent Resolution No. 51 (1965)* (April 1993)
- 93-4 *Executive Compensation in California's Public Universities, 1992-93. A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to the 1992 Budget Act* (April 1993)
- 93-5 *Status Report on Human Corps Activities, 1992. The Last in a Series of Five Progress Reports to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1820 (Chapter 1245, Statutes of 1987)* (April 1993)
- 93-6 *The Master Plan, Then and Now. Policies of the 1960-1975 Master Plan for Higher Education in Light of 1993 Realities* (April 1993)
- 93-7 *The Restructuring of California's Financial Aid Programs and Its Short-Term Aid Policy. Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (April 1993)
- 93-8 *Undergraduate Student Charges and Short-Term Financial Aid Policies at California's Public Universities. Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (April 1993)
- 93-9 *A New Policy on Undergraduate Student Charges at California's Public Universities. Recommendations of the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (June 1993)
- 93-10 *A Dream Deferred. California's Waning Higher Education Opportunities. A Statement by the California Postsecondary Education Commission* (June 1993)
- 93-11 *Student Fees and Fee Policy at the California Maritime Academy. A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to Supplemental Report Language of the 1992 Budget Act* (June 1993)
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